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Numeiri snubs Britain and shoots rebel

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, July 25

Major Farouk Hamadallah, one of the two Sudanese rebels taken off BOAC plane by the Libyans and handed over to President Numeiri after return to power, has been executed. The fate of the other, Lieut. Col. Nur Osman, still seems to hang in the balance.

President Numeiri told a press conference in Khartoum today that his Government had rejected a British plea for clemency. "I received Hamadallah's trial papers last night and instructions are that verdicts are carried out immediately. It means that by now the verdict on Hamadallah has been carried out. In his case, it was death by firing squad."

According to the official Egyptian news agency, a military tribunal has already sentenced el-Nur to death, but at his conference President Numeiri, who has to approve all sentences before they are carried out, said that "by early today el-Nur's trial had not been completed."



Major Farouk Hamadallah, one of the two Sudanese rebels taken off BOAC plane by the Libyans and handed over to President Numeiri after return to power, has been executed. The fate of the other, Lieut. Col. Nur Osman, still seems to hang in the balance.

At 8 p.m. last night he was asked for a witness, Dr. Shillawi, head of the Army Medical Corps. Dr. Shillawi was to see him this morning. "Until now, I have not received his trial papers."

Eight rebels have now been executed. The President perhaps has a particular grudge against Major Hamadallah. As Minister of Interior until he was dismissed in November, he was regarded as Numeiri's right-hand man.

Yesterday, the President had said that 400 people had been accused, 100 of them army officers, and six military courts were sitting day and night trying them. Verdicts in most cases would "tend toward execution, due to the horrifying nature of the crimes committed."

At his press conference, the President disclosed that security forces were now rounding up Communists throughout the country. Their part in the conspiracy was clear, he said. Their trial had not yet begun. It was, however, that he is anxious to spare Soviet sensitivities. When asked about a report in "Al-Ahram" that the secretary-general, Abdul Khalil Mahgoub, had engineered the plot from the Bulgarian Embassy, where he had taken refuge after escaping from prison last month, the President replied that there was yet no evidence of Bulgarian complicity—or British, American,

Spain told to control hotels

By our own Reporter

Travel agents are to demand that the Spanish Government protect British tourists from exploitation and pass new laws to control hoteliers.

A delegation from the Association of British Travel Agents, which represents all the major package holiday operators, is going to Madrid to demand heavy fines if hotels break the new laws and guarantees that holidaymakers will get what they have paid for. Allegations that Spanish police have behaved offensively towards some tourists may also be raised.

Recently there have been allegations that tourists were beaten by police and that others have had to wait while their rooms were finished by builders.

The ABTA chairman, Mr. Robert Waller, said he expected full cooperation from the Spanish Government. "Not only are they going to listen to our objections, I am certain they will take the necessary powers to overcome them in the form we will advocate," he said yesterday.

The ABTA would seek a 5 per cent limit on the amount by which hotels could overbook, he said. "Overbooking is not illegal and hotels do it in every country because there is always a potential shortfall at the last moment. It is the degree of overbooking that is important. One books about 5 per cent more and there is not too much difficulty in finding alternative accommodation."

"It becomes a problem when the situation is as high as 30 to 40 per cent. While this could be overcome in the off-peak period, when you reach the peak of the season it is impossible to find alternative accommodation," Mr. Waller said.

ABTA and individual tour operators have already made several written complaints to local authorities in Spain, but this is the first time they have taken the problem to the Government.

Spain said yesterday that the cholera scare had ended. "The seven persons who contracted cholera have now recovered and there has been no epidemic," health authorities reported. No cholera danger in Britain, page 6.



This street party was held yesterday in Frederick Street, Nottingham, a half derelict terrace. It was organised by the St Ann's Community Craft Centre for the people of the area in the hope that it may encourage other community festivals. Picture by E. Hamilton-West

Fresh Labour row on NEC Market stand

By IAN AITKEN

A brisk new argument was developing in the Labour Party over the weekend about the precise terms of the statement on the Common Market which the party's National Executive Committee is scheduled to draft and approve for submission to Labour's annual conference in September. The preliminary moves in the debate were being made yesterday.

Up to now it has been assumed that Wednesday's NEC meeting would be a relatively routine affair, at which Mr Wilson would finally declare himself opposed to entry into the EEC on the terms negotiated by the Tory Government—a declaration which he has already anticipated more than once in every short of specific words—and then the count will resume the Labour Government's view that Britain should enter Europe on better terms than those now offered.

The other is whether the statement should explain the party's refusal to support a number of entry by reference to the inadequacy of the Conservative Government's terms—in effect, Mr Wilson's position—or produce additional reasons.

Some members, including Mr Wedgwood Benn, are convinced that it would be wrong to stick solely to a rejection of the current terms—not least because

of the basic plausibility of Mr George Thomson's claim that a Labour Cabinet would have accepted them. They want the NEC to adopt at least two other widely shared arguments:

1. The view held by Mr Healey and Mr Crossland that it would be wrong to go in under an extreme Right-wing Tory Government pursuing reactionary economic policies.

2. The view held by Mr Benn and others that it would be wrong to go in unless the British people had first been consulted in a general election.

Another issue may also be raised, though it is unlikely to make much headway at this stage. For it is believed that some ultra-hard line anti-

is also plenty of evidence that party members on all sides are now developing deep sympathy for the personal predicament of Mr Wilson, and are anxious to help him as far as they can.

There is growing recognition that Mr Wilson has been placed in an impossible position by recent attacks on him, coupled with a somewhat regretful feeling that some of his own recent public utterances have not helped matters on the personal level.

Several of his closest colleagues were aghast yesterday when they read a lengthy interview which he gave to Mr Terence Lancaster in the "People" newspaper, exposing the most personal details of his financial difficulties. It included a facsimile of his bank statement for the period just after the general election last year, showing an overdraft of £4,739.

It is accepted that Mr Wilson has been subjected to a long

House values crash

More than 100 Britons who have settled in Guernsey since 1945 face a 50 per cent drop in the value of their houses. Banks on the island are expected to meet this week to discuss the financial implications of a court ruling that no converted property accumulating more than one family unit could go on the special housing register. Only special register houses which cost between £10,000 and £100,000 may be sold to non-islanders.

Gang damage

A father of triplets at Slough has taken out a £1,000 insurance policy to cover himself against his four children damaging neighbours' property.

Burton as Tito

Richard Burton is to play Marshal Tito in a new Yugoslav film about the Second World War. Orson Welles will play Sir Winston Churchill. The exiled Greek composer, Theodorakis, to compose the music.

Heath's 'Corn Laws'

From Malcolm Stuart at Tolpiddle

IS A brave Labour Party leader who misses Durham miners' gala, Mr Wilson had a useful up his sleeve when he owed his party's special reference to clash with miners' event this month. He had persuaded organisers of that other obligatory trade union festival, the Tolpiddle miners' memorial rally, to let it be a moveable feast in his behalf.

And yesterday, looking remarkably well for a man with £4,000 bank overdraft, Mr Wilson came down to Dorset pay homage to the six men labourers transported in 1844 for their activities in mining a trade union.

The event provided the position Leader with many full historical comparisons.

The Government of 1834, regrettably reformed, had no notion to the economic problems of the countryside or factory towns and there sought refuge in blaming those who sought to prove their lot," Mr Wilson said.

Today's Government, he said, had an intelligent economic policy and in ways more reactionary towards the unions than Lord Brougham, makes workers, ing to combat rising prices through wages, the subject of anathema.

Mr Wilson did not actually say that the Conservative Party would come the transportation Van Diemen's Land of some of our present union leaders, but the 5,000 farmworkers in their families at Tolpiddle were left in no doubt at his sentiments ran pretty much along those lines.

He pointed out that the old mine farmworkers' union was a trade union because wages were cut from 18s 6d a week as a result of the Corn Laws. This enabled Mr Wilson to make a useful Common Market comparison and include a dig at food lev-

itive Prime Minister has willfully and obsessively introduced a system of levies on imported food which will do nothing for the British agricultural worker or indeed, little for the average farmer."

While advocating a free competitive market, the Government was now trying to push Britain into a restrictive European market on terms that would have to be paid for by every British taxpayer, family, and housewife. No one had the right to ask our still relatively low-paid farmworkers to contribute to the system of inefficiency that governs European agriculture.

It was heady material for the crowd at this rally, organised by the National Union of Agricultural Workers. Mr Wilson was heard by an enthusiastic audience with only an occasional Left-wing comment from the back of the crowd.

Perhaps it was the sight of Marxist bookshelves under the aged yewmore tree where the Tolpiddle unionists used to meet that prompted the Dorset police to ask Mr Wilson not to march at the head of the procession through the little thatched village. Mr Wilson quickly rejected the advice, however, and started ritually at Thomas Standfield's cottage, where the meetings of the Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers took place.

The village is too far from any main centre of population to have become in any way smart, and many of its almost entirely agricultural population still live in little cottages that were already old in 1844. It was in one of these that farmworkers took an oath of allegiance, closely modelled on the Masonic Oath, and because of this they were successfully prosecuted at Dorchester Assizes under the Mutiny Act of 1797, which forbade the taking of unlawful oaths.

returned to his home village to live out the rest of his life. He was James Hammett, and yesterday Mr Wilson paused at the village churchyard to place a wreath on his grave.

Then, accompanied by the Dorchester Silver Band, Mr Wilson and the marchers moved on to the rally. This was held on the large lawn facing six cottages, one named after each martyr, built by the TUC in 1894.

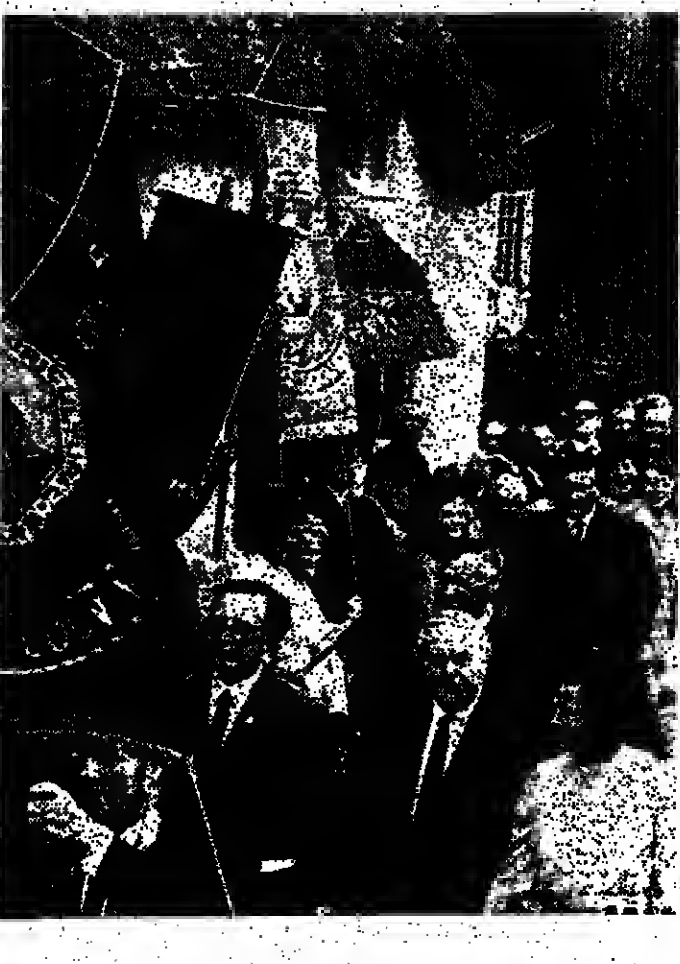
There, Mr Wilson talked of the Common Market and of the Government's economic policies, while union leaders

talked of their struggle to achieve a guaranteed £18 a week for farm workers today.

On the question of some what more money, reporters asked Mr Wilson about his revelation that he is £4,000 overdrawn. But he merely smiled pleasantly at the question. His aide, Mr Alf Richmond, said: "Heard never makes official remarks about things like that. If he is going to say anything, he'll tell the Lobby."

Was Mr Wilson expecting an upswing in revenue now that his book is on sale? Again just a smile. Mr Wilson was far keener to talk about great trade union occasions like the Durham miners' gala.

● BELOW: Mr and Mrs Wilson in the march through Tolpiddle



Police inquiries on embassies

By our own Reporter

Certain allegations made by the Guardian in articles on the leakage of confidential information from Government files have been confirmed by Scotland Yard detectives.

It is understood that the Yard team, which was set up on the instructions of the Prime Minister after the Guardian reports, has been closely examining the activities of some foreign embassies.

(The Guardian said that private detectives, foreign embassies, and commercial interests were obtaining confidential details from Government departments. Sometimes contacts in the departments were used.)

The Yard team now includes

more than 23 officers, most of them of senior CID and Special Branch rank.

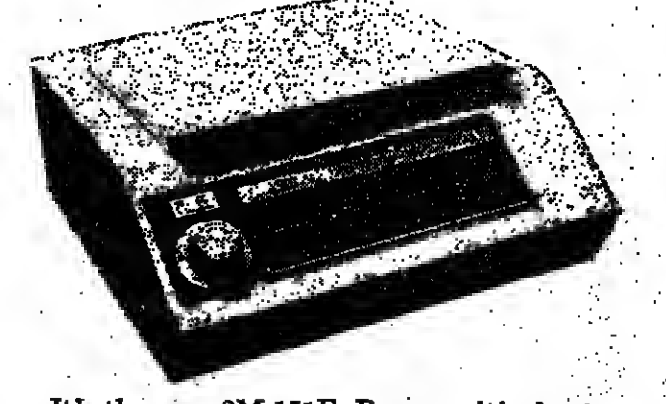
Four people have already been arrested, but those arrests are believed not to be connected with the embassy activity now under scrutiny. More arrests are expected, and a case will go soon to the Central Criminal Court.

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Thieu tactics may put Ky out of presidential race

By PETER OSNOS

Saigon, July 25

Officially, it cannot be called campaigning until September, but it is certainly under way. On Monday night President Thieu called his principal rival, General Van (Big) Minh, a coward and a liar, after Vice-President Ky had said that Thieu was dictatorial and corrupt. The three prospective candidates for South Vietnam's presidential election are earnestly engaged, each with his own peculiar style, in rounding up official and popular support for the voting on October 3.

Their efforts have the special added factor that they must be directed at two vastly different constituencies: the one here and the other looking anxiously on from Washington. General Minh has been granting one foreign journalist after another interviews (but has yet to see the press). Ky, who has been in the States for some time, has been making statements distinguished by sentiments so noble that they make the Vice-President's critics chuckle.

President Thieu shifts from statesmanlike reserve to hard-nosed warding. His formal announcement over the weekend that he would run again was conveyed to the press with the barest minimum of noise.

From next Thursday, candidates have a week to submit their slates and their nominations to South Vietnam's Supreme Court. (The campaign does not officially begin until September 3.)

The petitions fulfil the constitutional provision of the presidential election law requiring candidates to have signatures of 40 members of the national assembly or 100 provincial councillors. When measure was enacted in 1967, it was widely viewed as a ploy by Thieu to keep Ky from running and the Vice-President's candidacy is thought to be a move to counter this.

Thieu would presumably fare better in a direct contest with Ky than if Ky were there to challenge the election law provision, which would pose no challenge to his power, as Ky always did. The campaigning so far has been dominated by three issues. The first is the self-evident one that underlies everything in South Vietnam — how to end the war.

General Minh all along has cast himself as the peace candidate, keeping the details of his position vague, but indicating flexibility. He talks of coexistence with the Communists rather than victory. Thieu remains the hard-liner, predicting still the defeat of the Communists.

What is considered significant is that Minh so openly advocates working things out with the Vietcong, a position that is bound to make him popular with the people of this



Tran Van Huong, aged 67, a Southern and Buddhist, is to be President Thieu's running mate in October. His candidature is a surprise because Thieu broke with him two years ago, sacked him as Prime Minister, and suggested his handling of the Cabinet and the economy had been inept.

67 and in fragile health. In choosing him, Thieu hopefully had in mind a Vice-President who would pose no challenge to his power, as Ky always did.

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US sergeant on spying charges

Bangkok, July 25 — Sergeant Raymond de Champlain (39), based here with the United States Air Force, has been arrested in Thailand on espionage charges and flown to the Philippines, the US embassy said today.

Sources said that the charges included attempting to communicate with members of a foreign Government. He had been arrested for passing classified information to two diplomats in the Soviet Embassy here.

An Embassy spokesman declined to comment on the charges, but the sources identified them as Mr. Vasily Lopatinov and Mr. Victor Zin, second and third secretaries of the Soviet Embassy, both left for home on Tuesday. Thai officials declined to say whether the two diplomats were expelled: the sources said they left with the apparent knowledge of the Thai Government.

De Champlain arrived in Thailand in 1967 and worked at the B-52 bomber base in Udon, 100 miles south-east of Bangkok, before joining the American Military Assistance Command in Thailand which has its headquarters in Bangkok. He has served in the US Air Force for 20 years and is married to a Thai woman.

De Champlain was flown to Clark air base in the Philippines on Wednesday. The US has legal jurisdiction over servicemen at her Philippine bases, but here jurisdiction rests with the Thai Government. — Reuters.

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U2 pilot spies on traffic

From Jefferson Morgan

Los Angeles, July 25 — "I'M OVER the intersection of the Santa Monica and San Diego freeways, and traffic here looks pretty good, with only slight congestion."

The voice is unfamiliar. The new form of the name only slightly less so. "Frank Powers" is flying again, as the airborne commuter traffic reporter for Los Angeles radio station KGL.

As Francis Gary Powers, in 1960, Americans watching carefully-edited newsfilm from Moscow, saw him convicted by a military court of spying after his U2 plane had been shot down over the Soviet Union. Then he was the centre attraction of an international circus, and seriously undermined American prestige and diplomacy, and caused the cancellation of a trip to Russia by President Eisenhower.

Powers was sentenced to 30 years in prison and "deprivation of liberty." He avoided a death sentence because of "good behaviour with regret and repentance" during his trial.

In 1962 he was released in an exchange for the convicted Russian spy Colonel Abel, imprisoned by the United States. Powers left the Central Intelligence Agency and went to work as a test pilot for Lockheed Aircraft — flying, among other aircraft, U2s. But, like many workers in that beleaguered firm and industry, he was laid off.

For several years Powers, now 42, has tried to live in relative anonymity here with his second wife, herself a former CIA employee. He has shunned publicity. Now he is back in the air, apparently philosophical about it. "After all," he told a reporter, "there aren't many jobs open for an ex-CIA agent-U2 pilot."

IN spite of the withdrawal from Vietnam, manpower cut-backs, and preparations for a peacetime military establishment, the United States Army needs 225,000 new soldiers to fill its troubled ranks in the next year.

Experience suggests that three quarters of these will either be drafted or driven into the army in lieu of threatened conscription, to take advantage of inducements for "volunteering" and especially to avoid having their draft notice come at an inconvenient time.

The military has less than two years to end its over-reliance on the draft which critics have called the last American form of involuntary servitude. The basic statistics only hint at the staggering problems of converting to an all-volunteer armed force.

The target date is June 1, 1973. "Ninety-five per cent of the people in the army don't believe now that we can make it," said a general who has been close to the effort.

But with the war in Vietnam ebbing to an end, the political attack on the draft goes on unabated. The House of Representatives came within one vote earlier this year of ending the President's military induction authority on July 1, 1972, instead of a year later.

Both the House and Senate have now passed legislation extending the draft for two more years, but its final passage is being held up by a dispute over an amendment calling for a US withdrawal from Vietnam in nine months. Unless there is a dramatic political turnaround, prospects are that the President's call-up power will not be extended beyond 1973.

Meanwhile, military leaders are stepping up the slow-staring campaign to put all of the military services on a volunteer footing. Pay is going up. Living conditions are being improved. More recruits are being sent into the field. New enlistment options are coming forth.

The big trouble is the army's tarnished image, its legacy from Vietnam: drug addiction, breakdown of discipline, ugly racial incidents, the murder of officers and non-commissioned officers by their own men, My Lai, PX scandals.

'The trouble in the army is its legacy from Vietnam: drug addiction, indiscipline, and racial incidents....'

Battle to swell US Army ranks

From RUDY ABRAMSON: Washington, July 25

US Army draftees in South Vietnam

On duty, young enlisted men have taken to wearing wigs to hide their short military haircuts. High-ranking officers tell of being insulted in fashionable Washington restaurants. In two years, two dozen universities have dropped reserve officer training corps programmes, half of them by their own choice and half on request of the Defence Department.

At the last count, 1,459 military deserters were in foreign countries, not to mention as many as 3,400 fugitives from the draft. Military officials blame it all on Vietnam. Disciplinary problems, says Admiral Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have increased with public opposition to the war.

If a young man in uniform gets disciplined, he will find that he has the sympathy of a great part of the public," he says. "They want him to get minimum punishment or no punishment at all. It's a kind of

encouragement, and it's part and parcel of the public disenchantment with the Vietnam war."

It is an article of faith to planners of the volunteer military that the problems of image will recede as the war winds down. Enlistment rates are beginning to go up. Army volunteers of June increased by nearly 2,000 over June, 1970. There was an increase of nearly 1,000 compared with May, 1971.

The increase is considered encouraging, but not altogether surprising since the army recently completed an advertising campaign costing \$10.6 million which put high-quality advertisements on national television during prime evening viewing hours.

One survey showed that 93 per cent of men between 17 and 21 were aware of the advertisement and slogan, "Today's army wants to join you." Nevertheless, the effort remains controversial. Many officers in the composed, of disproportionate



recruiting jobs or their own take exception to it because they feel it gives the army an unfair advantage.

Enticing enough volunteers for the army is only part of the problem. It is estimated that 45 to 50 per cent of the air force and navy volunteers are attracted by fear of the Marine Corps. The figure for the Marine Corps is somewhere between 33 and 45 per cent.

The National Guard and reserves are believed to get three-quarters of their enlistments because of the draft. Manning the guard and reserves for the years ahead is a problem of great consequence for them will, in future, be called first if a major mobilisation is required.

The whole idea of getting rid of the draft is certain to erupt into an even bigger political issue as the goal of a volunteer force draws nearer. Opponents of the volunteer force argue that such a military would be composed, of disproportionate

numbers from the black and poor populations, and that the military would become remote from the rest of society, a self-perpetuating mercenary force.

A further complication as the post-Vietnam military begins to take shape is the absolute insistence by senior officials that hardware has to be modernised and new weapons systems built to meet what they see as a dangerously growing Soviet war capability, while the Congress grows more determined to hold down military spending.

The prospects for a military without a draft, said Admiral Moorer, "depends entirely on where the country wants to peg the level of military service in terms of pride, respect, and appreciation as a profession."

"If the country wants to buy mercenaries, that's what it will get. If the country wants professional, dedicated, loyal people to man the military forces, it can have that, too." — Los Angeles Times.

The 7-day milk diet

"It is a fact that about half the population today is overweight."
Food Education Society News Bulletin, June 1970.

"If you are one of these you can lose up to 7 lb a week on the 7-day milk diet—without feeling hungry."
Dr. John Clyde, M.D., M.A., Ph.D., B.Sc.

We are reprinting the famous 7-day milk diet because it has helped hundreds of thousands of people to slim during the last ten years. The milk diet works.

Why base a slimming diet around milk?
Milk, as you probably know, is an almost perfect food. It is particularly rich in protein and calcium, and contains several important vitamins. When you go on this diet you'll feel fit and energetic—and lose weight all the time. But you won't feel hungry or deprived—the milk takes care of that.

The 7-day milk diet
Drink one pint of milk a day, either with meals, in a glass, or as an addition to tea or coffee.
Drink all the water you want. Cut out alcohol. Crispbread must be labelled 'starch-reduced'. No sugar or sugar-sweetened soft drinks.
You can eat normal portions of the foods listed, except when otherwise stated, and all meals shown can be switched around as you like.
When you have finished dieting, don't go back to your old habits, but keep going on your milk and dairy products.

Breakfast (Every day for 7 days)	Nightcap (Every day for 7 days)
1 egg, scrambled, fried or boiled 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter Tea or coffee with milk	1 glass milk, hot or cold
Middie Meal	Evening Meal
Monday Cold soup Cold meat or cottage cheese Green salad Slice of lemon or half a grapefruit 1 glass milk	Mixed beef Broccoli sprouts or cabbage Stewed fruit and/or plain yogurt
Tuesday 3 fish fingers Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion) Cold meat or cottage cheese 1 glass milk	Chicken casserole (no potatoes) 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter English cheese (1 in. cube) Grilled liver or lean ham Spinach or cabbage Apple, pear or orange
Wednesday Cauliflower with cheese 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter 1 glass milk	Cold soup Grilled steak 1 small potato Broccoli or cauliflower
Thursday 1 Scotch egg or a plain omelette made with 2 eggs 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter English cheese (1 in. cube) 1 glass milk	Baked fish or lamb chop French or runner beans 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter English cheese (1 in. cube)
Friday Scallops, salmon or prawns Green salad Apple or orange 1 glass milk	Poached haddock and egg 1 starch-reduced crispbread with butter English cheese (1 in. cube)
Saturday Communal Cold meat or braised celery or radish Plain yogurt or an apple 1 glass milk	Cold meat Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion) Apple or orange 1 glass milk
Sunday Roast beef or lamb 1 small potato Broccoli sprouts or cabbage Fresh fruit salad Real dairy cream	

*You may use a few drops of any brand of artificial sweetener but not sorbitol because it is fattening.

Defence top of Trucial agenda

Abu Dhabi, July 25 — Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan al-Nahyan, ruler of the Trucial States of Abu Dhabi, said today that the six Gulf States which have agreed on a union of Arab states intend to take over defence and foreign affairs responsibilities from Britain as soon as possible.

He said the six States were fully prepared to meet the requirements necessary to establish federal government machinery, which would include centralisation of all major administrative tasks.

Sheikh Zaid is expected to be named the union's first president after last week's announcement by six Gulf rulers that they had agreed on a federal constitution for the union. The agreement was announced between the Trucial States of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Ras al Khaima and Umm al-Qaiwain.

Only Ras al Khaima and the seven Trucial States declined to sign the federal constitution.

The agreed federal constitution is expected to be proclaimed after a further meeting of rulers here next month with the simultaneous appointment of the federation's senior executives and a federal government of some 15 Ministers.

Sheikh Zaid said the federal government would take immediate responsibility for defence and foreign affairs and would undertake centralisation of government administration, although some day-to-day affairs would be the responsibility of individual States.

On defence he said the federation has agreed on the establishment of a federal army. The 1,700-strong Trucial Oman Scouts, an Arab force with British officers, would be the nucleus of this army. The Scouts would be strengthened as required.

Informal sources here said a British offer of military aid to the federal army together with an offer of a friendship treaty would probably be one of the subjects under review with government officials from Dubai and Abu Dhabi who arrived in London this weekend for discussions. — Reuters.

HOME NEWS

Anti-Market
views swamp
Labour agenda

By KEITH HARPER

Labour pro-Market views are in for a fairly dismal week at the annual conference at Brighton in October. Only two of 21 motions on the Market support entry.

The preliminary agenda published yesterday contains that Transport House is ready to receive amendments to the National Executive Committee's statement Wednesday when Mr. Wilson is expected to move position to the Market on terms negotiated by Mr. Ath.

This is the statement from the party officials will be giving up the final document presentation to conference. One of the exceptions to anti-Market line is a motion in the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union which states that the terms now under would have been accepted to Labour.

Several motions demand a general election on the issue. Big unions have noticeably refused to put in motions because they do not want to be accused of forcing peace—and one calls on the C to convene a conference of European Socialist parties to discuss a move towards a "Socialist state of Europe".

Not surprisingly, the unions are more into their own kind of industrial policy than the next day's document to pursue. The C.W.U.s for a clear undertaking to interfere with the unions' activities.

There are many demands for repeal of the Industrial Relations Act, and the militant unions are expected to go to strike action. Mr. Tom Wilson and his postal workers trust the NEC and the TUC discuss a policy of voluntary form of industrial relations based on the Donovan Commission.

Sevenshanks thinks housing should be treated as a social service. It would include a 30-hour week and four weeks' holiday. Company books would be examined by unions if redundancies were announced.

The award for this year's most unusual motion surely goes to Handsword, which urges that Buckingham Palace should be offered to the Institute of Contemporary Arts. It has not the slightest chance of being debated.

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Fears on
pay for
the 'ill'

Paid sick leave would almost certainly be followed by a dramatic increase in the number of people who miss work, a Government report on absenteeism says today.

It is difficult to assess how many "sick" absentees are malingering, but the figure could be as high as 20 per cent, the report says. That represents more than two million new claims a year and £50 million in sickness benefits, not counting the cost of lost production.

The report—a paper prepared for the Department of Employment by Mr. Richard Jones, assistant lecturer in economic and social studies at Manchester University—distinguishes between "genuine" absences and absenteeism.

The word absenteeism suggests malingering and malpractice, which can only be remedied by the use of punitive measures, it says.

"No one is able to tell how much of reported sickness absence represents true morbidity. However, the enormous increase in sickness absence associated with the introduction of sick-pay schemes cannot wholly be ascribed to genuinely sick workers."

The available evidence suggests that absenteeism is on the increase, but the rising trend is not limited to Britain: it is being experienced also by many other industrial nations.

Absence is more common among single workers and those with few responsibilities. But there is also a fair amount of absence among workers with three or more children.

Increases in the length of the journey to work have been consistently associated with a high level of absenteeism. But smaller firms tend to have lower absence rates, and the fact that a man does not or heavy work does not necessarily produce poor absence records.

The responsibility for controlling absenteeism should rest with the supervisors of individual departments, the report says. British management should put more work into following up plans to combat absenteeism, but they should not spend more than absenteeism costs them.

In an attempt to conserve supplies, drought orders are in force in North Devon, the Pennines, the Lake District, and several areas of Scotland. These orders place restrictions on the non-essential use of water, such as watering gardens and washing cars at exorbitant rates.

Some parts, particularly in North Devon and Ipswich, have already had their domestic water supplies cut for a time. People had to get their water from street fountains.

Two Conservative MPs and a Labour one will press in the Commons today for legislation in the interests of consumers.

Mr. John Hannam (C, Exeter) is to ask for legislation requiring supermarkets to put warning cards at exits to remind customers to check shopping bags for unpaid goods.

Mr. Hannam said yesterday: "There is growing evidence that a great number of women prosecuted for shoplifting are found not guilty. Supermarkets subject people to a lot of unnatural psychological pressures, music, and a sales technique which have an overwhelming effect."

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Frank Lovell, a nine-year-old autistic boy, leading a procession of supporters to deliver a letter to the Prime Minister appealing for an indoor riding school in Hertfordshire

Further dry spell could
cut off water supplies

Hundreds of thousands of homes in Britain could have their water supplies cut off if there is another long, dry spell, according to the British Waterworks Association.

"We haven't had a drought in this country for many years, and it is on the cards that we are going to have one very soon," the association says.

Some parts, particularly in North Devon and Ipswich, have already had their domestic water supplies cut for a time. People had to get their water from street fountains.

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and spring had left many storage reservoirs nowhere near full. If we have a late summer which is long, hot, and dry, we are in very real difficulties," he said.

The London Weather Centre says the long-range weather forecast predicts below-average rainfall in all the areas now suffering from a water shortage. This will be coupled with temperature above the average.

Critical areas include Plymouth, which says the British Waterworks Association will soon need an extra three million gallons a day, Newcastle, where the situation is getting worse every day, and Liverpool where "the prospects are not too good."

Britain's daily water consumption is 13,000 million gallons a day. This includes 33 gallons a day per person or half a ton of water for a family of three.

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three. Earlier this year it was predicted that Britain's water supply might dry up completely in five years because the nation had turned "tappahappy."

The Water Resources Board, which is responsible for plans to meet future water requirements, advocated a national water authority, instead of regional boards, to try to solve the problem. Time is not on our side. Changes are needed and they cannot wait," the board said.

The Water Resources Board says two factors responsible for shortages are conservation and planning. Conservationists often balked plans to build urgently-needed reservoirs and planners were responsible for building houses in places where it was difficult to supply water, a board spokesman said.

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'Act of will in
industry' plea
by Woodcock

By MALCOLM DEAN

Mr George Woodcock, the former general secretary of the TUC, forecast yesterday that there would be little reform in industrial relations in Britain until trade unions changed their policy of non-cooperation with the Commission on Industrial Relations.

The withdrawal of union support from the commission had driven it into a new role which could be compared to a university research establishment dealing with general questions on industrial relations.

Mr Woodcock said he was less interested in adding to the general body of information on good industrial relations than examining "if what was already generally accepted as good practice could be applied to particular circumstances."

This was no longer possible without the cooperation of the unions. Mr Woodcock, who has been chairman of the CIR since it was set up two years ago, announced his resignation from it earlier this year after the unions, in retaliation for the Government's Industrial Relations Bill, withdrew their cooperation.

"Eventually, I am convinced that the CIR will return to its original role. But it won't happen until the trade union movement changes its attitude. This could take two years or longer. In fact, the probability is that there won't be any formal change until there is a general election and a new government."

Mr Woodcock writing in the business trade journal "Industrial Management" said that the CIR was the only body that could reshape industrial procedures in Britain. "You need an outside body that can be accepted as independent, knowledgeable, and persuasive rather than dictatorial."

"Contrary to what many people imagine, I don't foresee the Industrial Relations Bill causing any great upheavals; in fact, I see it falling into disuse. You cannot effectively introduce legislation which has no majority support. Perhaps at a later date, when industrial relations have improved, there could be laws to bring a minority of persistent troublemakers into line, but the present proposals are wholly impractical."

The union is to bear a complaint against Lord Snowdon by a freelance photographer, Ray Bellisario. Mr Bellisario has alleged that he was refused press passes for this year's Badminton horse trials because of objections by Lord Snowdon. He has asked that Lord Snowdon should be expelled from the union.

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MOTORING GUARDIAN

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review



Ken Russell: television

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Ken Russell

SOMEONE MUST be wrong. The critical response to Ken Russell's "The Devils" last week was as near unanimous as you are ever likely to get. Derek Malcolm was among the more tolerant, but even he concluded: "By normal standards this is a very bad film indeed. But you can't judge it quite like that. You just have to wallow and hope as you progress past the valley of the nuns."

Others were more strident. "It's forgivable to go too far; its unforgivable to arrive back only at destinations long since deserted" (Penelope Houston, "The Times"). "Instead of contrasting the use of political power with the hideous pantomime it promotes to gain its ends, the whole film is a hymn to sadomasochism. It is vulgar, camp and hysterical" (George Melly, "Observer"). "What one actually feels is a general nausea and disgust, not with the facts of inhumanity... but with a style of treatment which so gratuitously examines the victims' tortures" (Dilys Powell, "Sunday Times").

"The plain vulgarity and commonness of 'The Devils' is not so much to be regretted as the lack of imagination it reveals" (David Robinson, "Financial Times"). "Almost every serious question raised by the historical situation is thrown away by Russell in order to flaunt a taste for visual sensation that makes scene after scene look like the masturbatory fantasies of a Catholic boyhood" (Alexander Walker, "Evening Standard"). And so on.

Then last night along comes "Omnibus" with a study called "Russell's Progress," which, though topped and tailed by a bit of "Elgar," his name, and "The Boy Friend," his latest, was mostly film of Russell making "The Devils" or sitting in a corner of his elegantly ageing Rolls talking about it. The result was a sense of illuminating the film-maker's attitudes and one of the most consistently startling, challenging and interesting programmes seen on television for a long time.

So someone must be wrong—and it could be everyone. Since I have not yet seen "The Devils," I can't say whether the critics are wrong. It has been known. But paradoxically the one thing quite certain, even though it riveted me to the screen, is that "Omnibus" was wrong.

It was wrong because by making a programme tied first to the say-so of the studios (a remarkable privilege in this case) and then tied to the release date of the film, there was no possibility of it being seen to be right. Since it was made without knowledge of the finished work, it was made by definition without critical attitudes. It achieved its excitement on the back of the climatic scenes of Russell's film without relation to the context which has so drastically altered the reactions of those who have seen it right through. It presented Russell's own rationale (which for all I know, of course, may be totally coherent and death to the critics), without a whisper of analysis.

It was, in fact, a rather superior showbiz puff. Well, such things can be entertaining and harmless. There is a place for them. But "Omnibus" is at the best of times the only programme networked on the two main channels purporting to deal with the arts. And in these lean times summer, with both BBC-2's "Review" and LWT's "Aquarius" effectively off the air, it is about the only regular arts programme of any sort. It can ill afford to blow its mind.

LINCOLN

Robin Denselow

Folk festival

OVER THE PAST decade, the interaction between folk musicians and rock bands has been one of the key factors in the development of pop. In spite of the initial fury of the traditionalists

and purists, folk emerged from the clubs, produced a series of fine solo singer composers, and then went on to tackle amplified music. In its own unpredictable way the folk revival is in a better shape now than it has ever been. It was to celebrate this, and to look back at an extraordinary festival was held for 13 hours on Saturday, in a field somewhere near Lincoln. It had the best folk/rock lineup that has ever been assembled in Britain. Almost every artist was important, and together they constituted a summary of musical developments since the revival began to branch out.

In a summer when much of the pop world is in a state of gentle, healthy nostalgia, this was a festival to catalogue the past—and give just a few hints about the future.

Successful folk-based experimentation began in America in the early sixties; this festival included three of the solo artists responsible. Tom Paxton has developed from protest to his own form of chanson—cameos or personal fragments that now express his anger gently or indirectly. He has become a craftsman, concerned to explain the American nightmare (drugs, Vietnam, pollution etc.) through brief portraits and stories, with subtlety, humour and understanding. Tim Hardin by contrast, writes about himself and acts out his own nightmare on stage. It is the Cohen approach, but without Cohen's sickness.

The Byrds, one of the first folk-influenced rock bands, were supposed to be playing an acoustic set, but blasted off with "Hey Mr Spaceman" and a series of other early hits (sounding, in spite of changes in personnel, almost exactly as they did six years ago). When they got around to it, their acoustic set included country and gospel songs, with fine harmonising and immaculate guitar work by Clarence White. They are still a tremendous band; the only man who could follow them was a cheerful James Taylor.

There was an equally powerful lineup on the British side, from Ralph McTell to an uproariously successful Incredible String Band, Sandy Denny, making her first solo appearance (with powerful help from ex-Fotheringay and Fairport friends) showed what an extremely fine and original singer she is. Sounding happier than in either of those two bands, and performing the sinister, brooding ballads from her forthcoming album, she demonstrated at last the full range and subtlety of her voice, which is equally suited to heavy rock or bar arrangements of traditional songs like "Black Water Side." Hers was the most encouraging performance of the festival.

THE PROMS

Edward Greenfield

Bernard Naylor

IT WAS WILLIAM GLOCK, everyone's inspirer over the Proms, who suggested that a work for choir and brass might go well in the Royal Albert Hall. Bernard Naylor, commissioned by the BBC, took the idea up, and produced "Scenes and Prophecies," a work of such ready impact that it was included in the first Saturday night Prom this season, with Charles Groves and the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic joined by Janet Price and the BBC Chorus.

Whether it is the influence of setting prophetic words from the authorised version or of known Prom taste, there are obvious echoes here of "Belshazzar's Feast." The piece is none the worse for that. This is an effective, colourful, and enigmatic ten minutes of music, and I am only sorry that the "in-between" length and aseptic title will probably ensure that it is not performed elsewhere.

As always presentation is a problem for both the composer and the BBC, and it was irritating on this occasion to have the Radio 3 announcer once more parroting the thought that Elgar's "Enigma" has "never been satisfactorily solved." Anyone who still thinks that after Eric Sams's detailed analysis in the "Musical Times" is very thick indeed. At least the performance—by Groves and the Liverpool Orchestra tugging at the heart-strings as the organ surges at the end—was everything one wants at a Prom.

Edward Greenfield's record review will appear tomorrow.

The captive moment

Richard Roud reports on fresh evidence of the relationship between Monet and Proust

BY A COINCIDENCE which the Master of the Cork-Lined Room would no doubt have approved, the Proust centenary exhibition at the Jacquemart-André Museum coincides with the opening of what to all intents and purposes is a new Claude Monet museum in Paris. Proust was a great admirer of Monet, and although his name does not often appear in "Remembrance of Things Past," he was, of course, the chief model for the character of the painter Elstir.

Doubtless Proust would have been amused, too, by the circumstances surrounding this new museum. In fact, it is an old museum: the Musée Marmottan has been sitting on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne in Passy for many years now, forgotten and unvisited. True, a lady with the very Proustian name of Madame Donop de Monchy bequeathed a few paintings by Monet to the museum a decade ago; officially, this is what decided the son of Monet (who died in 1966) to leave the great ensemble of 71 paintings from the Giverny atelier to the Marmottan. A surprising decision because the museum is mostly devoted to Napoleonic souvenirs and furniture. It was said at the time that Michel Monet was so disgusted by the behaviour of the larger museums during his father's lifetime, that he was determined to give them a slap in the face by keeping his treasures out of the Louvre or the Jeu de Paume.

Be that as it may, the Musée Marmottan (owned by the Institut de France) made a supreme effort and in the years following 1961, built some large and pleasant galleries beneath the garden; since last month, crowds have been flocking to see these masterworks from the last years of Monet's life—and it must not be forgotten that he only died in 1926.

There are some earlier works, too, like the marvellous one of Hungerford Bridge and a splendidly vague Houses of Parliament, but mostly we are in water-lily country—iridescent, liquidly lush all-over paintings which point forward irresistibly to the abstract expressionists of the fifties and sixties.

But the connection with Proust is not only anecdotal: Monet, more than any other painter, was concerned with time with the attempt to immortalise the fugitive sensation, to fix the instability of the passing moment. However different in detail his quest was from Proust's, one cannot help thinking that both men were somehow aware that they were living at the end of an



epoch, one that would never, for better or worse, come again, and that it therefore bequeathed them to fix it for ever. Both men survived the First World War, but the civilisation which had nurtured them did not.

The monet show is permanently ensconced, but the Proust exhibition continues only through September. Shows devoted to writers are often

tresomely trivial; there are some icky exhibits here, too, like a lock of Proust's hair in a green velvet frame. But mostly, it is both entertaining and fascinating. There are a number of fine paintings—several Monets, in fact, as well as some genre pieces of the period which are not without literary interest. Even the letters are interesting—I had never realised how friendly

Monet's "Nymphs" (top), and Marcel Proust

Proust was with Leon Blum, for example. Then there is a dedicated copy of "The Germanist's Way" which he sent to Colette, with the note: "I had hoped we would become friends, but I haven't been out of bed since we met... It's as if we lived in different centuries."

Also, I had never realised that "Swann's Way" had been published at the expense of the author, which does shed a new light on the notion of what we now call the "vanity press": to think that no one in France believed in Proust enough to publish him in the normal way. There are many manuscripts, too, and terrifying they are. No wonder there were so many mistakes in the early editions: not only was Proust's handwriting difficult to read, but he insisted on covering the margins of the galleys and even the page proofs with new material. One feels a sympathy for the publishers: it shows he would have doubtless gone on adding for ever. But what a thrill, I must say, to see the last page of the last volume of "Time Regained" with at the very bottom, the word "FIN" in large letters. It may be sentimental, but how it evokes the image of the author laying down his pen at the end of this enormous work which he had just managed to live to complete.

There are photographs, of course, and some marvellous ball dresses worn by Proust's models; there is the music of the "little phrase" and there are portraits of most of the originals of the characters in Proust. In short, even for those who generally resist this kind of show, the exhibition cannot be too highly recommended.

It's a pity, however, that the organisers didn't get their hands on that letter of 1914 from Henry James to Edith Wharton in which, as in "Time Regained," the years are telescoped: "Dearest Edith, The nearest I have come to receipt or possession of the interesting volumes you have so generously in mind is to have had Bernstein's assurance that he would give himself the delight of sending me the Proust production."

Evidently Bernstein never sent them, for James continues: "So that I shall be very pleased to receive the 'Swann' from you." There is, alas, no record that I have been able to find telling us whether "dearest Edith" ever did send him the book: one would give a lot to know just what James thought of "the Proust production."

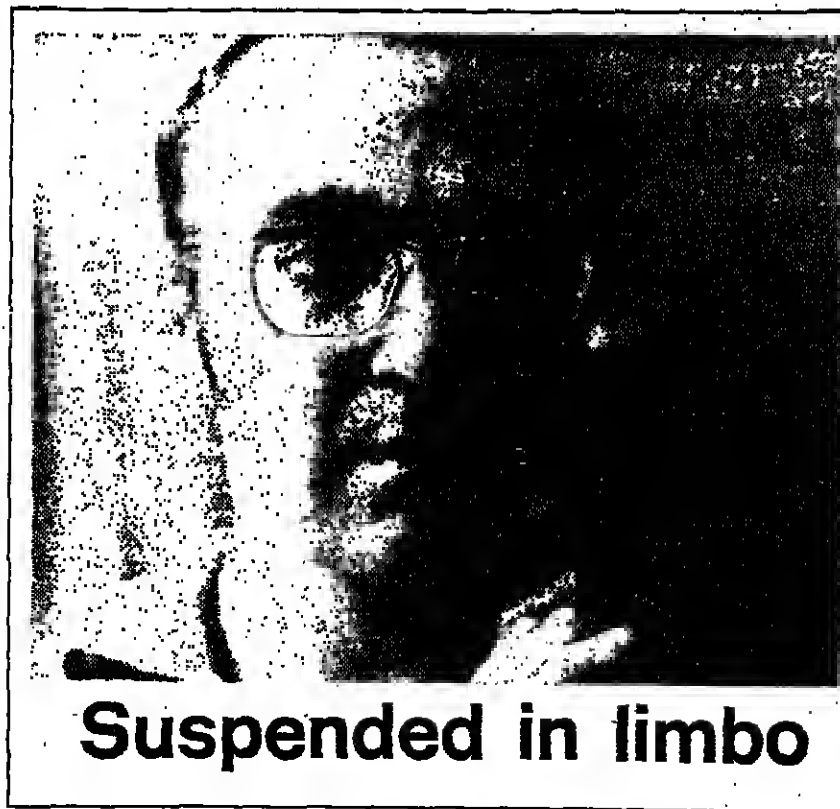
Victor Yoran, virtuoso cellist, has fled Russia where he was rapidly gaining a brilliant reputation. In Britain, where he is seeking a Western base, no one wants to know. Theo Richmond reports.

JUDGES WHO HAVE awarded him prizes at international music festivals and critics who have heard him play agree that 34-year-old Russian cellist Victor Yoran has an exceptional talent; that he displays a remarkable technical virtuosity and an intensity of musical expression characteristic of the Rostropovich school. Yoran studied under Rostropovich in Moscow for 14 years. As one of the top ten professional cellists nominated by the State, as soloist, he had performed regularly on Radio Moscow, given recitals and played with leading orchestras in over a hundred cities of the Soviet Union, toured Bulgaria and Rumania, and recorded works by modern composers. Now he is in London for the first time, living in a faded bed-sitter near Earl's Court, trying—so far without much success—to get influential people in the music world to hear him play and to help him to get a job. Just one of the depressingly blank pages in his engagements diary. Victor Yoran—real name Apartsev—is stranded off the busy East-West cultural exchange routes. He is a defector.

"I wanted to be free to be a Jew and this was not possible for me in the Soviet Union. I was made to feel a stranger, so I left," he says, speaking quietly in fluent English, which he began learning only a year ago. "I was not brought up to be religious, and both my parents were members of the Communist Party, but from the age of 15 I began to dream of living in Israel. I wanted to learn Hebrew in Moscow but it was not possible to obtain books. They have some at the big Lenin Library so I went and studied there. But acquaintances used to come in and I was frightened they would discover what I was doing. Someone in Israel sent me a text book and I used to read it when I was travelling on the Underground. A friend said to me, 'Don't do it.' Why not? Here in London I can read a Hebrew book on the Underground and it is not considered something criminal. Here Jews are free to have a community life and preserve their culture. In Moscow if I want to listen to Israel on the radio I had to be very careful about it and always switch off if someone arrives. Was he the victim of official anti-Semitism? No, but I know that many of my fellow Jews were suffering and that was enough for me."

Yoran's musical career had reached a point of high promise when he defected in November 1969. Participation in the activities of the Soviet-Austrian Cultural Society had earned him permission to join a party visiting Vienna. The usual sight-seeing trips were organised.

After returning from Schönbrunn on their first day, the group had a spare half-hour before dinner. Yoran slipped out of the hotel, found a telephone box, looked up a certain name, and within 48 hours was on a plane heading for Tel-Aviv. He took his 130-year-old cello with him. Before he left, he posted a letter to the Soviet Embassy. "I told them that I had no political



Suspended in limbo

motives; that I was not anti-Soviet. It was simply that I wanted to live among other Jews."

Yoran had left behind in Moscow a wife—also Jewish—a baby son of 18 months and an elderly mother. He called the family from Israel to tell them where he was. His wife had no inkling of the plan he had been secretly nurturing for years. "She was so shocked by the news that for two months she was not able to write to me. At first she wondered whether I did not want to consider her as my wife. Then she wrote to say she just did not know what to think. I told her I would do everything I could to get them to join me. I did not defect because I want to leave my family, but because in recent years I was completely falling apart as a human being. Life was becoming entirely meaningless for me."

Did it occur to him that leaving his family in the way he did might strike others as heartless? He agrees that to those who have not experienced his situation it might seem so. He was devoted to his wife and she to him. He loved his child and knew all of them would suffer. But still he felt the sacrifice had to be made. He knew she had the strength to endure until such time as they would be reunited. He never thought of their separation as permanent. He could not believe that the Soviet regime would continue to deny its citizens the basic human right of leaving the country if they wished to.

Yoran describes the scene at the

railway station in Moscow when he said goodbye to his wife before heading for Vienna. And his thoughts as he lay in his sleeper crossing Russia at night, heading for the frontier. "Suddenly I realise—and it was a terrible feeling—that I am now completely on my own in the world, that I am going away from my wife and son, from Moscow where I was born, from my friends, my past, everything—and going towards an unknown future."

Slight in build, mild in manner almost to the point of diffidence, Yoran gives no outward sign of the implacable will needed to carry out this kind of irrevocable decision. When I put this to him he says that in Israel he has met frail little ladies who defied the KGB in Russia and who displayed more determination and courage than he had done.

Yoran corresponds regularly with his wife and occasionally telephones her. Since he arrived in Israel he has fought tenaciously to get exit visas for her, his son and his mother. He has written to Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny. To the Soviet Musicians Union, the 24th Party Congress, and to the Communist Parties of several European countries. His wife has filled in endless forms and applications and made pleas of her own to the Soviet Government will not let them go. Soon to be dispatched to Moscow is a petition signed by Raphael Kubelick, Colin Davis, Leonard Bernstein, Claudio Arrau, Pierre Fournier,

and many other distinguished musicians pointing out that "no interest is served by perpetuating the misery of those four people."

Yoran has refrained from any political or anti-Soviet activity that could antagonise the Russians and jeopardise the chances of reunion with his family. He changed his name to help avoid publicity that would embarrass them. He has agreed to this interview, the first he has given in Europe, because he feels bitter about his meticulously careful behaviour has got him nowhere. Perhaps it is time to change tactics? Perhaps it is time to make a fuss?

On the musical front his predicament is less agonising but still worrying. He likes his job at the Academy of Music in Tel-Aviv where he teaches the cello and ensemble playing. He has performed as a soloist with the Israeli Philharmonic and given a number of successful recitals. He loves the country and intends living there permanently. But to develop as a soloist he says he must find engagements in Europe and America, and that even in Israel he will not be fully recognised until he has made a splash in a bigger pond.

Does he have a good agent working over here on his behalf? No, he says. He does not have an agent at all. The ones he has approached in London do not even want to hear him play. "Agents are not interested in cellists. In a season perhaps there are engagements for twenty pianists, eight violinists and maybe one or two cellists. There is hardly enough concert work for the few famous ones. So the agents say to me it does not matter how wonderfully I may play, I am unknown here and there is nothing they can do for me, so why waste time listening to me play?"

Sergei Comissiona, musical director of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, has given him a hearing and gone on record as saying that he is "an outstanding cellist who has greatly impressed me." Perhaps something will come of that. A couple of weeks ago Yoran recorded an audition for BBC Radio and he is anxiously awaiting the result. He intends holding on here until October when he has to return to Tel-Aviv for the new term. He says he is discovering new standards in the West against which he wants to test himself. "I need to know on what level I stand."

Does he ever regret his decision to defect? "No," he replies firmly. "never." He believes that had he remained in Russia he would have been integrated as a human being and so his family would have suffered in other ways. "And you see," he adds. "I am not a pessimist. I hope that finally—even if I must wait many, many years—we will be together again." Talking to him in a cheerful room in London, black cello case lying on the bed like a beached whale, one would like to be able to share that hope.

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they are the warriors... we are the strangers!

East Africa — the nomadic tribes of Ethiopia and Somalia — the Maasai in Kenya. A man's story of his life after isolation, savagery and terrorism, courage and strength comes from the country's rape by Europeans. The war in Somalia and the aftermath of the Italian retreat, men who didn't come back out of the desert have been killed or, just as often, their own.

A compelling book, re-creating East Africa in such a way that made no photographs.

warriors and strangers

by Gerald Hanley

Hamish Hamilton

Publication July 26th Price £2.75p

I SAY I SAY I SAY. D'you know the one about the tycoon and the layabout? They meet one summer's day on the beach and the tycoon tells the layabout he should find himself a job, stick with it, work hard, get promoted, make money and save it until finally he can afford to have a lovely holiday, lying in the sun all day doing nothing. That says the layabout, is what I'm doing now.

Work has been called many things, from "the grand cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind" to the tether that binds "the free and holiday-rejoicing spirit down. Certainly very few people can afford to exist without it or have the good fortune to enjoy it for its own sake. To the vast majority, work is simply a lesser evil than poverty and unemployment, a spectre only because the wolf howls at the door.

In a welfare state that wolf is not so much physical hunger as the hunger for security in the shape of goods and property. But, filling tins with bath cleanser and Fred, putting bits of cars together, might consider that doing without bath cleansers and a car was fair enough exchange for their release from jobs they loathe but they were never given that choice. Indeed, by now they are very nearly convinced that such work is right and proper, very nearly convinced that bath cleansers and cars are indispensable ingredients of the Good Life.

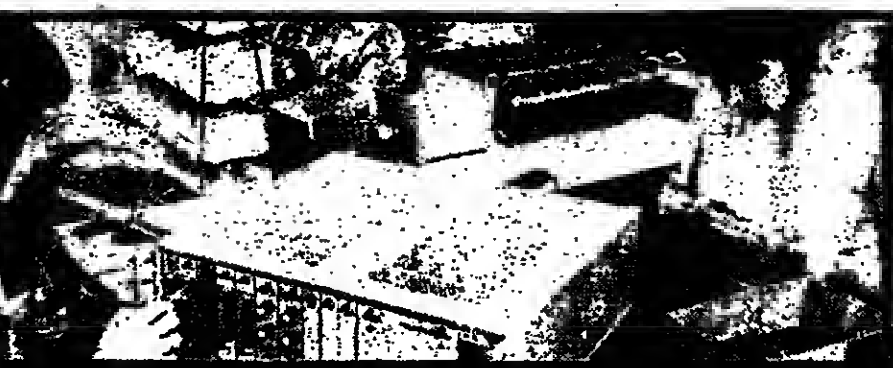
Very nearly, but not quite. The British have frequently been called rude names by economic experts because many of them simply cannot see the point of working hard at jobs they dislike. Your typical British shopkeeper will not keep his shop open one second past closing time even if you wave a wad of hills at him—he leaves that to the Greek round the corner. Your typical shop assistant will say no, sorry, we haven't got that in stock rather than look for it, even though she works on commission. Your typical British company would rather lose your order than put themselves to any special trouble for you. Intimidating behaviour and one of the major reasons, we are told, why our economy is so constantly in a delicate condition. But though this work shyness may be our financial undoing it is also a means to our humanity. Given the choice of more money for more work or more leisure—time, the average British working man will take leisure every time.

Even our strike-ridden work scene does not disprove this. If you are forced into a dull job, it seems entirely logical to expect the most money possible for it: legitimate recompense for the theft of interest and choice. Strikes do not demonstrate an insatiable desire for more money so much as a continuing protest against the kind of work the strikers do. Higher wage claims are a camouflage for deeper complaints—monotonous, exhausting, unhealthy work without status or obvious necessity makes the worker demand that society pay him for these shortcomings and it is no coincidence that professional men strike far less often. Their work has at least some of the ingredients of human fulfilment that few factory jobs offer—prestige, interest, personal involvement, a sense of purpose.

Every man carries within him a secret knowledge that certain kinds of work degrade him and the revolutionary's recurring dream that the workers will join him at the barricades is doomed to recurring failure because he asks them to admit this knowledge before a change can be guaranteed. When you are faced to grindstone your only hope of survival is to pretend you are free or, at the very least, that you chose to be tied.



JILL
TWEEDIE



And though there are many voices raised, these days, against bleak factory work that produces more and more consumer goods and the credn "consumo, ergo sum", the problem is that everyone in a given society is at different levels of expectation. Mankind's needs start with survival and go on through security to belonging and relating to others, self-respect and, at the last, something rather vague called creativity or self-realisation or fulfilment. A man fighting for survival or security will have little sympathy for the whims of someone concerned with self-fulfilment and to tell him that a car or a house of his own will not guarantee his happiness is not only patronising but irrelevant. We are doomed, it seems, to wait until such time as our island is engaged with colour television sets and micro-wave cookers before we can begin to turn together towards other goals. The middle classes, according to a recent survey, already show the first faint signs of disenchantment with a consumer-oriented world: the talk is often of simplifying life, of leisure rather than jobs, a growing desire to escape "the rat race". It is not surprising that the drop-outs of our society are almost invariably middle class: a lifetime of wall-to-wall carpets and electric barbecues still leave the spirit divinely discontented.

LISL KLEIN DOES research and consultancy in industrial sociology and is constantly aware of the criticisms of "revolutionaries" who wish to sweep away the whole structure of a technological society and who regard those, like herself, who work within industry for the betterment of conditions there

as Uncle Toms shoring up a rotten edifice. But she steadfastly holds to her own belief that technology is here to stay, that it has much to offer and that the necessary changes can and will come from within industry.

"That's why, though I'm in favour of aptitude tests that try to fit the man in the job, I wouldn't like to see this streaming become absolutely foolproof. The educational system is already creaming off the most intelligent and yet industry needs intelligence—and the frustrations it breeds—on the factory floor; malcontents, if you like, who will push for improvements and change within. If you believe that the framework itself must go then nothing I say will be valid. But you have no right to talk if you live within this framework and make use of any of the products of industry. I can respect the point of view of someone who has dropped right out but otherwise all that revolutionaries do is make the split between themselves and the workers deeper."

Miss Klein also deplores the revolutionary tendency to throw out the baby with the bathwater. "Industry usually works like this: first, you have to solve the engineering problem—in other words, if you want to start a carpet business you have to think how you're going to make that carpet. Next comes the economic problem, how can you make that carpet cheaply? Then you realise that in the process of all this, you're damaging people. So you start thinking of your personnel, most important thing but carrying the danger that you then reject all your hard-won technical knowledge. The solu-

Work as the curse of the drinking classes

picture of Polly Toynbee by Don Morley



tion, the really exciting thing, is to learn how to cope with all this simultaneously, without slinging any one aspect out. That's why it is so important that people with humanist values do not reject industry—the technical and the human side must be fitted together."

Currently Miss Klein is preparing the second of two pamphlets on the problems of work and she is very concerned about the use of social scientists in industry. "We need to get all personnel policies up to the level of the best in the country, but when that is done, where do we go? I believe we need a new framework then, a new assessment of jobs."

She outlines some definitions of work requirements. People need autonomy and operate best as self-regulating systems, so a job should include some preparatory and inspection tasks and some responsibility for setting quality, speed and method standards. A job should be perceptible as a whole, it should overlap with the jobs that come before and after it, so that it is clear where it relates to a wider task. Because people need to grow and develop, a job should contain opportunities for learning. People need to know that they are useful and valued, so a job must involve the use of a skill that is valued by the community. And because cost accountants, systems analysts and production engineers determine the quality of working experience to a great extent they too need to be influenced under the new framework.

In her first pamphlet "The Meaning of Work" published by the Fabian

Society, Miss Klein pointed out that the human mind is very adaptable and listed some of the many ways in which people find means of making even the dull jobs acceptable: gossiping, day-dreaming, ganging up with your mates against something or somebody, the conforming of your particular area, even the ritual slap-and-tickle with the girl on the tea trolley.

"But this," she says with some irony, "is the really insoluble problem. Because people can adapt to almost any conditions, does this mean we should expect them to? That is a question of the values of our society and each of us has to work out his own solution."

POLLY TOYNEE has written a book published today ("A Working Life", Hodder and Stoughton) about some of the jobs done by that vast majority to whom work is an inevitable evil. She is conscious of the possible charge that she, a middle-class university-educated girl, is judging these jobs by the standards of another way of life and, indeed, there are people who deplore this kind of amateur investigation and suspect the methods employed in interviewing people.

Miss Toynbee, however, remains unbowed. She spent several months doing all the jobs she writes about, from working in a cake factory to enrolling in the Women's Royal Army Corps, and the descriptions of her working days are clear and concise, fascinating and infinitely depressing.

"I said I was a student doing holiday work and I never found any need at all to ask direct questions, people were

very eager to talk. I know I could be criticised on the grounds that perhaps my co-workers realised what their work might look like in my eyes and so they expressed more discontent than they actually felt. But I don't think this is true at all. Apart from not asking any questions I was constantly amazed at how anyone perceived any difference between my life and theirs."

On the whole, Miss Toynbee found that factory workers had very low expectations of their work: they simply assumed that it would be boring. "I was appalled by what I saw and I've said so. Why should I treat people in factories as an interesting anthropological sect or wannabe kind to be peered at but not interfered with? If I can look at a job and say that wouldn't be good enough for me, why should I consider it good enough for others? After all, to have had an education should make you more able to see the faults of a system, not less able."

"A Working Life" opens with school leavers being interviewed by a Youth Employment Officer—do me at least, the most depressing chapter in the book.

"At 15, these boys are children. They've hardly passed the stage where, like all small boys, they wanted to be engine drivers or free-fall parachutists. Suddenly, in one short interview, their fantasy worlds are swept away. From being a small boy who could still be anything, do anything 'when I grow up', he finds that he has had all the opportunity he could ever have, and somehow, somewhere along the line, it slipped through his fingers without his ever having known about it. The chances are he never had an opportunity to do something different, but like most people believe that he had, and that he missed it."

The comments of the woman Miss Toynbee worked with are a continuation of this first disillusionment and muddle. "How can I spend my life cutting pieces of cable, I don't even know what for," she says one day. "If I had my time over again I'd rather be on the dole," says another. Miss Toynbee builds up a frightening and convincing picture of their daily frustrations. The fearful noise of the machinery, like a horrible symphony orchestra, "the constant of assembly line jobs where 'at first it is difficult to keep up, and when you're tired it is quite merciless'; the impossibility of thought, 'the monotony permeates every corner of the brain. The rhythm deadens every thought... from the miserable and expressionless faces of the other girls I doubt whether they were thinking much either'; the aggressions that build up and find expression in sudden screaming matches.

It is hard, after reading this book, to see a cream cake, a sausage, a car, a tin, a piece of coal, without a faint shudder. Useful commodities, no doubt, but measured in wasted human lives, very expensive indeed.

SINCE I WROTE last week about a cancer research project for women, the Cavendish Bio-Medical Centre phoned to tell me they offer the same service at 99 New Cavendish Street, London W1, and they have no waiting list.

DEAR MISS TWEEDIE:

You got it wrong. It wasn't little black Sambo, it was little black Quasha. Love from,

Caroline (Edmonds, six years old).
12 Lye Green Road,
Chesham, Buckinghamshire.

rapidly gaining a M
one wants to know.



CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

THE BRITISH AMERICAN Tobacco Company Ltd is offering to duty free Benson and Hedges smokers an heraldic shield "individually researched through the heraldic records of centuries of history—hand painted on copper relief mounted on a mahogany base. A part of family history," it says. The revealing bit is that you can pay either £4 or \$10.

The remarkable part of this special, individually researched piece of publicity is that the only information required is the name to be looked up and the country of origin (if known). "For Scottish names," says the order form, "please tick for a tartan plaque. Which caused a bit of heraldic mirth down at the College of Arms.

The College is very specific about who has rights to arms. "In heraldic law, one is entitled to arms by inheritance if one can prove a direct male line descent from an ancestor who is himself on official record as being entitled to arms. There is no such thing as a coat of arms for a surname."... An Officer of Arms can only certify a person as armigerous if that person's right is on record in the Official Registers of the College. And each coat of arms is certified to the Christian names of the bearer, not just his surname.

If you have the good fortune to be armigerous, you are protected against the misuse of your arms by the Court of Chivalry and, less historically, by the Theft and Trade Descriptions Acts. Which could all prove fairly embarrassing for holders of the Benson and Hedges coats of arms.

British American and its armorial researchers, Macaulay Mann, cover themselves by adding a note to the order form which points out that while "you may proudly display a coat of arms as a decoration in your home or office, you must not claim it and use it as your own." Macaulay Mann repeats the warning when it delivers the heraldic goods but it's a bit late then for the ooo-armigerous hopeful.

OVER THE PAST few months London theatre programmes have undergone a kind of metamorphosis so that they now appear to be half magazine and half dramatic personae. The magazine part is mostly advertising but there are a couple of columns which purport to give helpful information on where to go in London. There now follows a short extract.

"Carol Austin, the charming French dress designer, now makes clothes for some of the best dressed women in the world."

"Imogen Hassel (sic) and I went to

the opening of what is proving to be the latest important newcomer to the London eating-out scene..."

The other day I stopped to hrowse in Alfred Dunhill's shop (a favourite pastime of mine). I saw a lighter I can't seem to put out of my mind—gold studded with diamonds."

And towards the back of the programme for the "Lovers of Vienne", some restaurant notes by a M. Henri de Roussard: "I am invited to a lot of cocktail parties and I find that people are always asking me where to eat or how to cook this dish or that, so it was a great change when at a house in Eaton Square, Lady P. took me by the arm, led me into a corner, and sang the praises of the previous week." And so on towards a glowing end: "And thank you sincerely, Lady P."

Nearly all theatre programmes in London are now produced by a company called Theatreprint Ltd. Of course the columns are editorial," said a spokesman for the editor, who is on holiday, "I should have thought that was obvious." Well, it is. But.

Escalade, a store in Knightsbridge, which was the lead "story" in one of the columns said last week: "What happened was that right back when we opened we agreed to buy space in theatre programmes and in return they agreed to give us a write-up."

But the advertising/editorial relationship does not exist all the way through. The Alvin Gallery got an unsolicited testimonial, even if its name as apert wrongly.

CHECKOUT READERS will be happy to know that in view of the recent unprecedented purchase tax cuts, Debenhams and Freddies are reducing the price of their ranch mink coats from £2,178 to £2,069. Thank you Mr Barber.

CHECKOUT, on July 5, referred to the reprint of Burrows 1969 Blackheath Guide. Mr Neil Rhind has pointed out that the reprint was made with the consent of the Greenwich Borough Archivist and of the original publisher, Ed Burrows of Cheltenham.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH Award Scheme is certainly going in for some inward bound activities, not at all in keeping with its image of hairy knees and beretism. Its amateur national

song writing competition is nearing its closing stages, raising on the way one or two questions as to what it's got to do with the award scheme at all.

The scheme has always relied on industry and commerce as well as Government grants for its income but the link-up seems to have grown a good deal tighter over the song contest.

Until now, the contest has been promoted on Radio Luxembourg, which is hardly in the Gordonstoun curriculum. From now on it is up to Sir Lew Grada and Associates. The television of the contest is being televised in the autumn. The top three finalists then go on a recording contract with Pye Records (a member of the ATV group) and a song-writing contract with ATV-Kirshner (also a member of the ATV group). Sir Lew and Lady Grada are listed in the Award Scheme's 1970 list of benefactors.

One could understand it all much better if the song competition were called the Grade Song Contest because it isn't even as if the winner gets a Duke of Edinburgh Award at the end of it all. Just Grade awards.

"No commercial organisation is going to get involved in something if there is really nothing in it for them," said a spokesman for the Duke's scheme. "ATV are interested in the scheme as well as seeing the commercial aspect of it."

SEEING AS IT is 50-years-of-contraception celebration year it is only appropriate that Delfco, a natural feminine contraceptive foam should be making the footnotes. Delfco is moderately new to this country though Ortho Pharmaceutical Ltd has been making it in America for some time.

It is promoted in women's magazines in soothing terms with a photograph of a confident, lazy-eyed blonde. "How reassuring to know that Delfco, used with oormal care, can be a most reliable alternative to the pill or the loop."

Less reassuring, really, especially when the Family Planning Association says that their doctors could over recommend any chemical or its own as a completely satisfactory form of contraception. Less reassuring, too, when you buy the foam and discover from the leaflet that, statistically speaking, on its own admission, Delfco does not live up to pill standards. It claims a 97 per cent reduction of unplanned pregnancies but that's compared with no contraception at all.

It is least reassuring of all to talk to Ortho's Pharmaceutical. Their mao tells you that the pill has a conception rate of 0.04 pregnancies per hundred women years. The comparable rate of conception using the loop is 1.5 and using Delfco, 2.5. "The vaginal diaphragm rate is about 4."

Delfco, then, would seem to have little advantage on mao in error over the pill or IUD and not much of an aesthetic advantage over all the old vaginal methods which have been around for years.

"So why worry about birth control? Let the confidence of Delfco enhance your togetherness."

Hazards of Arab unity

The failed coups in Morocco and Sudan have shown that coup-planning is a risky business. If they had been successful, it is not unlikely that President Numeiri, King Hassan, and their colleagues would have suffered the sort of punishments they have been handing out. But the way in which the coup leaders have been dealt with reflects more regard for revenge than for justice. They do the image of the Arab world no service.

The reported execution of Major Farouk Hamadallah and the death sentence on Colonel Babak el-Nur in Khartoum put the actions of the Libyan Government of last week in a worse light. Then—with or without Malta's co-operation—a BOAC airliner was forced to land at Benghazi and these two Sudanese citizens were abducted. This violation of international civil aviation practice can only have injured Libya's standing. No passengers died as a result of the Palestinians' hijacking of airliners to Jordan last year—but President Gadhafi's action has led directly to at least one death.

Arab attempts at drawing together are in disarray again as a result of these unsuccessful coups and King Hussein's violent drive against the Palestinian guerrillas. Each event has emphasised the inconsistencies and weakness of Arab government policies. While President Gadhafi was giving support to the Moroccan rebels, the Arab kings and President Boumedienne were congratulating King Hassan on his escape. Egypt has strongly condemned King Hussein's actions in Jordan, but Syria has been holding back Palestinian arms supplies. Jordan still receives

financial aid from Saudi Arabia, with whom Egypt has recently mended its political fences. Over the failed coup in Khartoum, Iraq has managed to isolate itself further in the Arab world by translating Gadhafi-like premature words into action.

President Numeiri said yesterday that Sudan is to join the federation planned for Egypt, Libya, and Syria. President Sadat may be relieved that there will not now be a Communist Government in power on the middle Nile. But does he really want to be more closely involved with President Numeiri's continuing problems with the south, the Communists, and the economy? This federation has as many traps as previous formalised Arab unions. If it causes too many problems, people will remember that it was on this issue that Mr Ali Sabri, who is now on trial, chose to make his challenge.

Egypt is keen at present to keep away from controversial issues in order to concentrate on internal rebuilding and on the conflict with Israel. The federation does not fit into this context. The memories of the failure of the Syrian union have not disappeared. There is no enthusiasm for being linked (as Egypt was through the communiqué at the end of the recent federation meeting in Mersa Matruh) with President Gadhafi's impetuous behaviour towards Morocco. In a federation, President Sadat would run the risk of blame through association for Libya's action over the BOAC airliner. President Sadat has enough problems of his own without being drawn into the general melee of Arab confusion.

How it looks from outside

Much can happen before the autumn, whether through the activity of Mr Wilson's "keep calm" group or through others stoking the fires. It will be surprising, though, if the deputy leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party is not contested. Mr Michael Foot has again thrown his hat in the ring, as last year, and this time he may present Mr Roy Jenkins with a more serious challenge. Other contestants may appear, too. What the party might remember, however, is that the ultimate verdict lies with the country. It chooses the Government.

It is a point that Mr Heath has taken. The Government's reflationary measures announced a week ago have not been inspired by pure economic thought. Nor do they follow logically from what the Government was doing before: quite the opposite. Mr Heath has grasped, however, that stagnation and unemployment were undermining his Government's credibility. So, eventually, he acted. Labour had better ask itself whether a party with Mr Wilson as leader and Mr Foot as deputy leader will look like a serious alternative government.

The trouble about Mr Wilson's switch from pro to anti-Market is that the reasons he gave were not convincing. It was he, after all, who had applied to join; it was he who, not long before, offered a great vision of Britain in an enlarged Community. The terms negotiated by the new

Government did not look as bleak as he implied, and it was hard to suppose that in office he would have rejected them. His somersault, therefore, has hurt his reputation even among anti-Marketees outside the Labour Party. Nor will Mr Callaghan's ingenious proposal run. Britain cannot say to the Six: "Thank you, but we'll join later when you have sorted out your agricultural and monetary difficulties." Nobody is going to restart negotiations this side of 1980, if then—and this time it will be Britain, not France, that has said "No."

Mr Foot's call for all-out Parliamentary opposition to the Common Market legislation is at least consistent. It is the logical policy of total opposition. But it is incompatible with Mr Callaghan's proposal, and it will leave Labour guilty of trying to sabotage British entry after Parliament has decided on it. That is not an inspiring stand, nor will it win much support for Labour. The Party, unfortunately, has got itself into a hole. It will have to find a way out consistent with its own beliefs and ideals. It must recover, for Britain badly needs an alternative government with a strong conscience. By the time Labour can hope to govern again, Britain will almost certainly be inside Europe. It is that situation, and the way to make the best use of it, with which a responsible alternative government has to reckon.

Private armies don't help

Some Ulster Protestants are now saying that they want to take up arms themselves against the IRA. There is no knowing how numerous they are or how determined. Mr Faulkner, for one, has taken them seriously enough to denounce private armies firmly and rightly.

It is disturbing that responsible politicians like Mr William Craig should now be advocating the arming of Protestants in their own defence. What Mr Faulkner and the Army are trying to preserve in Northern Ireland is the structure of a civilised community. But a civilised community can preserve itself only by acting within its own rules. If the Protestants, or some of them, were to take the law into their own hands they would merely debase their standards to match the IRA's. They would also aggravate the Army's task.

The Army is in Northern Ireland to keep the peace by acting within the law. If the Army has to contend with Protestant as well as Catholic lawlessness the job of restoring peace will take longer. It is going to take a long time in any case. But Protestants have nothing to gain by complicating an already hideously difficult situation in Ulster or by aggravating Mr Maudling's troubles at Westminster. Nor have Catholics anything to gain by playing the IRA's game and prolonging the conflict. Ireland, north and south, needs peace more than it needs unity. Whatever the terrorists may think the British will not leave Northern Ireland to tear itself to pieces. Northern Ireland actually is a part of the United Kingdom and the British Government could not abandon to civil war a part of the home territory.

All that free education

Those in favour of abolishing free school milk for seven to 11-year-olds were given a splendid boost by the BMA meeting in Leicester. Too much milk, said doctors there, leads to obesity or, worse, arterio-sclerosis. And in the House of Lords the Under-Secretary in the Department of Education and Science, Lord Belstead, reminded us that no final opinion on the nutritional value of school milk was available. A startling image is thus conjured up of a kindly government abolishing free milk for the children's own good. Being cruel to be kind, as it were. Well, how nice. While they are about it, they might give some thought to abolishing those subsidised, and in some cases free, school meals, too. All those potatoes and things, must be sewing the seeds for quite horrifying diseases later on.

Taking the matter a step or two further, why

bother with giving children free education anyway? A little learning is a dangerous thing and can only give them ideas above their station. The prospect of bands of bloated seven to 11-year-olds roaming the streets, obese with milk, crammed full of subsidised dinners and knowing too much for their own good, is one to cause concern. Oh, for the days when children—not ours, of course, but other people's—could be shoved up chimneys or down mines before they reached the troublesome age of seven.

Looking at it another way, however, it seems possible that the health hazards could be overstated. Too much of the stuff may well be bad for children or indeed anybody. But, as the Milk Marketing Board would no doubt assure us, one-third pint milk a day—in many cases, perhaps, practically all the child has—hardly likely to produce a generation of corpulent teenagers permanently on the brink of strokes and coronary thrombosis. The doctors' diagnosis serves only to cloud the wider issue, although Mrs Thatcher will probably be grateful for it.

A COUNTRY DIARY

THE LAKE DISTRICT: Ullswater, the second largest lake in England and perhaps the most beautiful, seems to be approaching a turning of the ways. Manchester, after years of controversy and excavations, is at last about to take water from the lake, and now he planning board are seeking to stop high speed motor-boating and water-skiing, and restore to Ullswater its former peace and quietude. Exploitation, however carefully controlled, on the one hand and conservation on the other. The proposal is to carry out negotiations with all interested bodies—public participation in planning in action—with a view to the imposition of a ten-miles an hour speed limit over the whole lake surface. This would effectively stop fast motor-boating and water-skiing while allowing yachting, rowing, canoeing, swimming and fishing, and there would be an exception for the lake "steamers." This would mean that Ullswater, like most of the lakes and tarns in the district, for the board have control plans for other stretches of water—would become a quiet lake once again, and the water-skiers would have to perform on Windermere or in coastal waters. In this way, say the board, the enjoyment of a minority of lake users will not be allowed to interfere with the interests of the public in general, noise and disturbance will be eliminated, and safety considerably increased.

A. HARRY GRIFFIN

HAROLD WILSON has planted a time bomb. His book, completed in January last, is published just when he and the Labour Party are under savage attack for inconsistency over Europe. This book is Mr Wilson's personal record of his Government. It is difficult not to conclude from it that the charge of inconsistency is proven.

More damagingly, it also becomes clear that, without Europe, the Labour Party does not have an economic policy in which its wisest leaders, including Mr Wilson, can have confidence.

Because this is a long book, and because the author is a careful man, the fine print of reservation about terms of entry is, of course, all there. It would be possible to compile a brief from these pages to defend the proposition that the Labour Government was engaged only on a reconnaissance into Europe. Possible to do so, but not I believe convincingly. Two passages stand as stumbling-blocks in the way of such a defence.

One concerns the decision taken by the Cabinet on May 2, 1967. The Prime Minister had been meticulous throughout that spring in making sure that all his colleagues knew what they were doing.

There were detailed written accounts of his tour with George Brown to the capitals of the Six. There were endless and lengthy papers on the balance of payments, monetary problems, the cost of living, etc., etc.

The Cabinet met twice a week from Easter until May. The Parliamentary Labour Party had prolonged debates. At the end of April the Prime Minister offered his Cabinet a full weekend of free-ranging debate. It settled for a single Sunday at Chequers, and endorsed the formal decision at Downing Street the following Tuesday.

Mr Wilson has the good historian's habit of giving the texts. When preparing the draft statement for the Cabinet and the House he examined the Macmillan application of 1961, which remained on the table in Brussels. This was a somewhat woolly piece of work, in which Parliament supported the decision of the Macmillan Cabinet to "make application under Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome in order to initiate negotiations to see if satisfactory arrangements can be made to meet the special interests of the United Kingdom, of the Commonwealth, and of the EFTA..."

Circumlocution Street, but an almost perfect text, it might be thought, to accommodate doubters and allow for later retreat.

That was patently not in Mr Wilson's mind. His draft was altogether crisper. It began: "His Government have today decided to make an application under Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome for membership of the EEC and parallel application for membership of the ECSC and Euratom..." The sub-editor's pencil had been applied with precise effect. Mr Wilson, like the good journalist manque he is, had got the point clearly in his first paragraph. They were applying to join.

Where does this leave those ex-Ministers who argue that the Labour Cabinet decided only to find out the terms? If that had been the case would they not have insisted that Mr Wilson should stick to Mr Macmillan's formula? Mr Crossman, the most explicit exponent of this account of what the Cabinet was at, is not reviewing Mr Wilson's book. That seems a pity, but perhaps the Editor of the "New Statesman" decided that in all the circumstances Mr Crossman was not the right man.

The second passage of importance is on what Mr Wilson calls "the well-documented choices before us: entry, or those attractive sisters, NAFTA and GITA." These were discussed in the last week of April. The North Atlantic Free Trade Area was dismissed as unreal, partly because of resurgent American protectionism, partly because of "the powerful Australian manufacturing lobby." [Roy Jenkins will relish that passage, and an earlier one on the same theme where Mr Wilson concludes that "there is nothing under the sun more laissez faire than Commonwealth trade."]

And who is GITA? What is she? Simply "go it alone," Bri-



At sixes and sevens

JOHN COLE on how the Wilson memoirs affect his Market dilemma—and how they stand as a contribution to history.

tain standing on her own feet. (So that's where Ted borrowed the phrase.) The alternative title, Mr Wilson adds, was "Sinn Féin—ourselves alone." And the conclusion? "GITA it was widely agreed, was not so much a constructive alternative as a fall-back if entry were denied to us."

So there you have it. Mr Wilson goes on to argue, of course, that if entry were denied or the terms were unacceptable, Britain must be strong enough to stand and prosper outside the Community. That was why the Government must press on relentlessly with the policies needed to make Britain strong.

But history tells us that in a little over six months, in spite of all the Government's efforts, Britain had undergone a forced devaluation; and that in the years between devaluation and electoral defeat in June 1970, although the balance of payments was strengthened, the central economic problem of achieving growth without inflation was as far from solution as ever.

It still is. This is the night-mare which drove Mr Wilson's Government, as it has driven three successive Conservative Cabinets, away from the seductive arms of GITA. Perhaps, of

inflicted wounds like the D-notice affair—were the result of too much attention to trivia, and particularly an obsession with the press.

Mr Wilson digs from the depths of that encyclopaedic memory the grievances of years ago—long-forgotten errors in the "Daily Express," the weekly insults from Mr Cecil King, even the general failure to report Tony Crosland's important statement on the environment. (Now just what did that say?) Mr Wilson, who once narrowly escaped becoming a leader-writer on the Guardian, obviously thinks he could do most journalists' work better than them. This is fair enough, for the converse is also true.

But the obsession with the press becomes self-destructive when it clouds judgment and wastes time. The managing director of such a large undertaking must surely eschew the peripheral. Mr Wilson sometimes worked out the headlines in the morning papers before he enacted the story. The difference between him and Edward Heath, I am told, is that while Harold is surprised and hurt by each new journalistic wound, Ted's feeling that the press rarely gets it right is comfortably confirmed by the event. What troubled

It is difficult not to conclude that the charge of inconsistency is proven.

course, Europe is also a Lorelei, enticing poor mariners away from Jim Callaghan's open seas to their destruction. But what is clear from Mr Wilson's book is that in 1967 the Labour Cabinet heard with great clarity her "wundersame, gewaltige Melodie"; and that in any case they didn't know of any "better 'ole" to go to. Nor do they still.

Mr Wilson has been unlucky with his publishing date. Those who read newspapers as they run may get the impression that his is a one-subject book, for inevitably the discussion of it will be dominated by the row about Europe in the Labour Party. Yet ironically one of the book's strengths is its picture of the appalling pressures of modern government on the man at the top.

The chronological method achieves this, though it has other weaknesses. I particularly resented being dragged off to the Palace just when I had got my teeth into some problem of government. Perhaps Mr Wilson did also, though he loyally manages to conceal it. His is the managing director theory of Prime Ministership—a knowledge of every department and a finger in every pie.

He drove himself hard to live up to the theory. He is more self-critical about the results than many people would expect of him. I noted 10 examples of admitted error before tiring of the exercise. Some of the errors were innocent results of the method. Others—self-

breakfast-times our modern Prime Ministers give themselves!

The sad account of the D-notice affair ends with the words: "There were in fact before the House more real issues of public policy." There were indeed—prices and incomes legislation. This was part of the economic trauma which scarred the life of the Government from the start.

During one of the earliest sterling crises, Mr Wilson asked Lord Cromer, Governor of the Bank, if the Government should cut public spending and leave schools and roads half-finished "to satisfy foreign financial fetishism." The Governor, it is reported, answered "yes."

Rightly, this was a sticking point for Wilson the democrat. He spoke of the ignorance or malice of those who made such demands, and threatened a Disolution. The next day the Governor raised \$3,000 millions credit. Yet what I regard as the turning-point of the Labour Government came on a remarkably similar issue, though this book fails to identify it as such.

In August, 1965, Joe Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, said it would be hard to raise more loans if the Government continued to rely on a voluntary, rather than a statutory, incomes policy. This advice was based on ignorance of British labour relations and the British Labour movement, not on malice. But it was wrong all the same. Mr

Wilson could probably have out-faced this implicit threat also if he had used the same counter-blackmail as worked with the Government.

But Roy Cromer was the kind of Englishman that Harold Wilson dislikes, and Joe Fowler the kind of American he admires. "He fits you like an old shoe," said Dean Rusk when he introduced them. The sad fact remains that the chance of getting a more rational long-term agreement with the unions began to rot away from the moment the Government took that first step away from persuasion and towards compulsion. Joe Fowler raised another \$1,000 millions.

Mr Wilson knows better than most that persuasion is the only sensible way to handle trade unions in a free society. He understands the Labour movement with the seat of his pants. He still argues the case for a voluntary incomes policy better than any other politician.

It was he who taught me about it 14 years ago. This book confirms his understanding again and again. His recent New York lecture on the "social contract" is a classic exposition of how the human part of a democracy's economy ought to work.

The deviation of his Government from the course of persuasion can only be explained by the appalling pressures that the rolling sterling crisis imposed. But it was a fatal error which was to curdle the whole relationship between Labour and its supporters.

To get the full flavour of the Wilson view of affairs we shall have to wait for his memoirs. Even in this book of record, however, his feelings peep through—the deep and justifiable pride in the social achievements of his Government, the distress over Aberfan, the real hurt that the pro-Biafra campaign inflicted on him; the sense of frustrated effort over Vietnam.

The sections on international affairs suggest that Mr Wilson suffers occasional jitters de grandeur over Britain's rôle in the world, but not as many as the movement he serves.

The characterisation is inhibited by his continuing rôles in politics, but there are occasional glimpses of the saltiness that emerges in conversation. There is LBJ, condescendingly described as "a populist of the 1880s." Here is Dick Crossman, affectionately called "a compulsive educator," whose lobby "tutorials" sometimes went awry: "Never could thirsty students have shown more gratitude to their tutor; with a unanimity he had never achieved at New College the whole press the next morning headlined 'split in Cabinet over Kenya immigrants.'"

Or again, during the 1986 crisis: "Seminars were taking place all over the Palace of Westminster; Dick Crossman in the tea-room was instructing the young, and George Brown, whose voice tended to get a little loud when analysing the intricacies of monetary economics, was also involved...."

But the tour de force in this book is undoubtedly the description of his meetings with de Gaulle at Versailles in June, 1967. This is both detailed reportage of the conversation of a fascinating man and an economically achieved evocation of the atmosphere. Mr Wilson does it with a light touch—de Gaulle giving one of his rare "intimations of mortality." (Not only Mary Wilson knows her Wordsworth, apparently.)

Wilson trying to cheer him up with the suggestion that "the end of the world was, perhaps, after all, not at hand." A discussion over lunch on the ethics of cheating at patience. De Gaulle analysing the attitudes to America of each of his European partners in a way which suggested that they were "only restrained from the mortal sin of Atlanticism by the firmness of the General."

And de Gaulle, his long legs incongruously coiled into the back of a tiny car with Wilson, driving round the grounds of Versailles in the moonlight. When the limitations of active politics have been removed and the demands of self-justification have been fulfilled, Mr Wilson will one day write a better book than this.

* Harold Wilson: The Labour Government, 1964-1970—a personal record (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, and Michael Joseph, £4.30).

For Rail Enthusiasts

Our latest railway offerings are headed by a broadly based and lavishly-illustrated Railways Between the Wars by H.C. Casserley (£3.15). As always our Railway Enthusiasts' Handbook 1971-72 is encyclopaedic in its coverage and even includes current timetables of the light railways: 192 pages in all this year for £1.50.

Then we have a Locomotive Study on 4-4-0 Tender Locomotives (£2.97) with numerous illustrations, while new printings include The Cambrian Railways: Volume 1 1833-1883 in the Railway History series, £2.10 (volume 2 still available at £2.10), and the Greater London volume in the Regional Railway History series now rejacketed and revised (£2.50). Harold Perkin's The Age of the Railway is the first hardback edition of a successful paperback plus new illustrations (£3.25), while the latest addition to our standard history series, now 30 volumes strong, is a very fine local study of The Aberforth Railway and the History of the Garforth Collieries (£2.50).

DAVID & CHARLES Newton Abbot Devon

LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR

Missing out

Sir—I was amused by your front-page report recently on the Christian Economic and Social Research Foundation's decision that, for the father of a family, "a regular, once-weekly night-out is an important solvent of the inevitable frictions of more or less crowded life in restricted quarters."

How about the mother of a family? Is she not far more "restricted" Saturdays, Sundays, Bank Holidays, work holidays—there is never a let-up from shopping, cooking, washing, housework and childcare.

Certainly, let there be a "free" evening for father, but also let there be one for mother, too.

And even more important, let

there be also a free evening for husband and wife together, to do something that both enjoy, or, in turns, that each enjoys. On many modern small estates, families arrange to share baby-sitting, but if this is not available free, it is very well worth any expense in the cause of marriage stability.

And can family "problems" really relate to teetotalism? Is this not to say that alcohol—an admittedly addictive drug—is necessary to harmony in the home?—Yours sincerely,

Mabel Gittos-Davies.
The Grange,
513 Winchester Road,
Bassett,
Southampton.

Political error

Sir—It now seems that the unity of the Labour Party as well as the unity of the Tory Party have become the major elements in the thinking of MPs

as to whether Britain should join the Common Market or not. Putting party unity before the people demonstrates clearly where the politicians stand. No wonder one has little urge to vote either way.—Yours faithfully,

G. Grenfell Baines.
60 West Cliff,
Preston.

Impossible unity

Sir—In common with all Labour Party supporters I believe in party unity; but that unity must be for two reasons. The first is to fight against the evils of our present society and the errors of the Conservative Government. The second is to fight for the ideals of socialism. Provided we remain united in these objectives we can afford, and often are strengthened by, differences within the party on other matters.

On the Common Market debate, unity is impossible. The pros and the cons are equally

sincere in their beliefs. They cannot unite in a common policy. The party will only be weakened by attempts to paper over these gaping fissures.

The only way in which party unity can be maintained for the real and continuing fight is to accept these differences and to respect the integrity of those who hold them. Let the debate continue in the hope of converting to one side or the other. But when it is concluded there must be freedom for all to express their views in the lobbies, and elsewhere, with no recrimination from fellow Socialists who hold different views.

Any other solution will weaken the party in the eyes of the electorate, and will weaken it within itself and render it less effective in the real fight. Tolerance of this sort will bind us closer together, as well as enhancing the standing of the party throughout the country—Yours faithfully,

Walston.
House of Lords.

Conclusions Jenkins avoided

By Anthony Harris



that this is what the price evidence proves. It certainly seems to show that the growth of intra-trade has contributed to price stability—in other words, that a wider market is more competitive.

This, as I have argued before, is by far the most unambiguous benefit of membership of a wider market, though competition, even when it is beneficial, is not the pleasantest of medicine to take.

However, one cannot simply jump to the conclusion that this price stability is a sign of export-led growth. The growth of intra-trade is a two-way business—every export by one of its partners. The mere fact that Frenchmen buy more Opel cars and Germans more Renaults does not of itself mean that either group buys more cars. The extra growth is likely to follow slowly as a result of the relative price stability of these traded goods. This is not at all the same thing as the surge of export-led growth that may be obtained in theory through a devaluation, or would be more unambiguously provided if the tariffs of the Common Market were cut while we kept our own.

That kind of change benefits all exporters: the benefits of intra-trade, which offers trading partners equal access to your own markets, can be harvested only by companies which are fully competitive. So I think the honest, as against the propagandist interpretation of the export price evidence is this: the stability of export prices inside the EEC shows that intra-trade has provided a more competitive market. This competition is likely to sort out the efficient from the inefficient among our industries, and speed up structural changes which will increase or economic efficiency.

Provided that we have enough competitive industries and that their growth makes good the decline of those which are not competitive, and this may mean exchange rate changes—the long-term benefit is certain: the most efficient industries will pull more weight in the economy. But its achievement may prove painful.

On investment, the evidence is much clearer. Both the statistics and detailed studies have shown that the formation of the Common Market did lead to extra investment—both by firms that were planning to conquer new markets and those defending their own territory. The Guardian survey of company intentions shows the same. Nearly 30 per cent of our sample will take action soon to invest for the Common Market though twice as many will invest outside Britain as inside.

It is also interesting that 11 per cent of companies in a French poll last week said they planned to make some new investment in Britain when we join.

But again, this solves only half a problem. Mr Jenkins looked forward to the cure of our old disease of consuming too much of our national output. Yet the intention to invest by British companies is only half the answer to this problem though an indispensable part, and one which we have failed to find in isolation. Investment is a matter both of decision and of finance.

Where are the resources to come from to finance this investment? Some, as the French poll shows, will come from overseas, but if Mr Jenkins has any proof that this inflow will more than balance the outflow of British direct investment, he should say so. Otherwise, the investment can only be financed either at the expense of consumption or of the balance of payments.

Mr Jenkins seems to think that consumption will yield the resources, but he of all people should know that it is not easy to ensure that consumption takes less than its full share of any growth of national income. His attempt to do just that, and in a great hurry, caused all the post-valuation budgetary pain. And certainly it is necessary to explain your objective if the attempt is not to lead straight to a new burst of wage inflation (the attempt by trade unions to claim more than the share of output allotted to them for consumption).

The whole process is much less painful in a growing economy with rising investment than in a stagnant one, but it still requires effort and public understanding. This will not be achieved by pretending that no effort is required.

There is luckily an escape clause: We can finance investment by borrowing in Europe. This essentially means that the balance of payments will take the strain if we fail to limit consumption to leave room for investment, to the extent that the deficit can be covered by private borrowing by British companies. But this could be a very short-lived answer. For

when capital movements are freed, British lenders will be free to lend to borrowers in Europe if they so prefer, and we are looking against a balance which no one has attempted to quantify. We may even have to finance a net outflow through a trade surplus—an issue which has been totally evaded by the pro-Marketisers in the debate, perhaps, to do them credit, because they intend to break the rules if they prove too burdensome, just like the present Six.

To sum up: the evidence produced by Mr Jenkins did not support the conclusions he drew. The price evidence argues that we will get the spurt benefits of competition, not any miracle of export-led growth. Membership should certainly increase British industry's willingness to invest, but the problem of our habit of consuming a far higher proportion of national income than other countries do will have to be solved—which is far from easy—if we are to find the finance. And we will have to achieve competitive success and restraint in consumption while taking on new burdens from membership—a point Mr Jenkins virtually brushed aside.

This may well be the right road for us, or even the only road, but it is not even a half-truth to call it an easy road. Mr Churchill, on another occasion of national challenge, did not invite us to bask on the beaches.

Falling profits hit Trust-Forte

By STEWART FLEMING

Having shocked the City on Saturday with news of a boardroom split over the sacking of its managing director, Mr Michael Pickard, Trust Houses Forte, Britain's biggest hotel and catering group, today reveals a substantial decline in profitability during the first six months of the current financial year.

Yesterday its chairman, Lord Crowther, who led a group of seven board members in opposing the resolution to remove Mr Pickard from office, yesterday rejected any interpretation of the figures which implied that the group has run into trading difficulties.

He firmly maintained that, as forecast in his annual statement, group profit before tax for the current year would show a "significant increase" over the figure of £9.3 millions earned in the year to October 1970. Lord Crowther said that he regretted that owing to the merger 14 months ago of the Trust Houses and Forte groups it was impossible to produce comparative profit figures for the six months to April 1971. The board had, he said, examined the possibility of drawing-up comparative figures, but it would not have been possible to get the company's auditors to approve them.

"Nevertheless, my honest belief is that we have been trading better this winter than in 1970," Lord Crowther said.

The figures show that the profit before tax of the combined Trust Houses Forte group, at £409,000, is actually lower than the profit earned by Trust Houses alone—£559,000—in the six months to April 1970.

Contributing to the decline is a substantial increase in "financial charges." These have risen from £837,000 for Trust Houses in the same period of 1970, to £2.6 millions for the merged group. Lord Crowther, explaining the increase, said that the Forte businesses had more debt than the original Trust Houses group, and that there had been an increase in spending on development. "These two factors had contributed to an increase in the normal seasonal swing in profitability," he argued.

The winter months are of course the weaker trading period for hotel groups and Lord Crowther suggested that had the Forte group prior to the merger had a similar accounting period (instead of a second

half running from mid-October to the end of January) the company might well have shown losses.

The shares of Trust Houses Forte have been a nervous market since the publication earlier in the month of the Department of Trade and Industry investigation into the affairs of Pergamon Press and International Learning Systems Corporation. The report censured Mr Michael Pickard, who was then with the British Printing Corporation, and was closely involved in setting up ILSC before moving on to become managing director of Trust Houses before the merger with Forte.

During last week, as the Trust Houses-Forte share price fell from 141p to 123p it became known that several of the firm's directors were unhappy about employing a managing director who had been severely criticised in a Department of Trade and Industry report. On Saturday it emerged that the cleavage within the company was clear cut, with the former Forte directors successfully voting for the removal of Mr Pickard against the opposition of the former Trust Houses directors led by Lord Crowther.

One problem for shareholders is to assess the extent of the rift. It is well known that the failure of the group to meet its merger profits forecast is internally ascribed to a poor performance by the former Forte interests.

Lord Crowther, too, appears to have placed himself in a potentially difficult position by championing Mr Pickard in the Trust Houses-Forte boardroom he will be accused of involving the company in the unhealthy affairs of Pergamon Press and the British Printing Corporation. Some will question his judgment in taking this stance in advance of the possible publication of the full report of the Department of Trade and Industry investigation. In Pergamon Press, with the possibility that it could be even more critical than the interim report released earlier this month.

THIS WEEK

Engineers to confess the dismal truth

The stock market will be steeling itself this morning to digest what promises to be several unpalatable company reports to be published during the week.

Top of the list without a doubt is Britain's biggest machine tool manufacturer, Alfred Herbert, which will unveil its interim profits today.

Orders for machine tools have been plunging to new depths this year with a drop of nearly a third in June and Herbert has been in such difficulties that it has had to make over 1,000 of its 12,000 workers redundant. In March the company forecast that a break-even in the current year would depend on an upturn in demand and that has not yet appeared.

Another leading machine tool manufacturer, B. Elliott, has been weathering the latest crisis in the industry more successfully and actually managed to increase its profits in the first half. The group's figures for

the year, due on Wednesday, may not be so impressive.

Another member of Britain's troubled engineering industry, as well as a leading machine tool manufacturer in its own right, is John Brown. The company's preliminary results are due on Friday. Today Anderson Mavor and Dowry Group, both engineering companies, but in rather specialist fields, are also expected to announce preliminary figures for the year. Britain's biggest property company, Land Securities Investment Trust, produces its annual results today and interim figures are awaited from James Cook Paper.

Tomorrow National Westminster brings the clearing bank's interim season to a close. That gate's annual figures are due on Wednesday, the day that London is to publish interim results. On Thursday Reed International's first quarter figures are expected and on Friday Fitch IBCA issues its preliminary statement.

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CITY COMMENT

Unfashionable fashion

FORMINSTER, coming to the market via placement by brokers Bragg Stockdale Hall, warrants attention. It operates in the unfashionable (investment-wise) ladies clothing field but its one big attraction is its role as a main supplier to both the mail order and store divisions of Littlewoods.

Forminster first started trading with Littlewoods back in 1952, and since 1961 Littlewoods has bought virtually all its output. For all its advantages the Littlewoods link has certain drawbacks when it comes to appraising the company. First, there is no contract with Littlewoods, and never has been. Thus, should Littlewoods decide to switch to another main supplier, it could do so at very short notice and the effects on Forminster would obviously be very serious.

Forminster is a clothing manufacturer and not a "rag trade" company in the accepted sense and the margins it earns on Littlewoods' business as explained why it has not ventured into the other areas of fashion.

Margins have consistently been in the region of 10-12 per cent placing Forminster in the upper league of the country's most profitable clothing manufacturers.

Within a year or so Forminster will probably venture into other areas of the clothing business while continuing its role as a main supplier to Littlewoods.

A total of 800,000 shares or 40 per cent of the capital have been placed at 44p where the yield of 8.5 per cent and price-earnings ratio of 8.4 appear

undemanding. A premium of at least 5p is expected in early dealings.

THANET INVESTMENT Gamble or a loan?

IT IS impossible ever properly to value an underwritten warrant so Leopold Joseph's novel money raising idea for Thanet Investment Trust can be considered either as a wonderful gambling counter or a permanent interest-free loan to the company.

Thanet is offering, in addition to 600,000 ordinary shares at 66p each, some 300,000 warrants to subscribe for one ordinary share at 80p a time, each warrant being offered at 28p each.

The novelty with the warrant is that it is dateless. Holders can exercise their option to subscribe at any time, or simply carry the option forward to subscribe at any time, or simply carry the option forward forever, or until the company goes into liquidation.

The point of course is that investors will always tend to carry forward the option: there is no point in ever exercising it since it then commits you to the equity. Far better to keep your options open.

The effect of this should mean that the options are never exercised except by a few unthinking bolders, as the money raised by Thanet looks like being in effect an interest free, and permanent loan.

Still, that does not detract from the merits of the warrants. The investor really has to make his own guesses on the likely growth rate of the group, and that is really where we came in.

The Applications Lists for the Ordinary Shares and the Warrants now being issued will open at 10 a.m. on 29th July, 1971, and will close at any time thereafter on the same day.

Thanet Investment Trust Limited

THIS ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS IS PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ISSUE TO THE PUBLIC

OF

600,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF 50p EACH AT 66p PER SHARE

AND

300,000 WARRANTS AT 28p PER WARRANT

Each Warrant confers the right to subscribe one Ordinary Share of 50p at 80p

LEOPOLD JOSEPH & SONS LIMITED

is authorised to receive applications for the above mentioned shares and warrants.

RECORD OF THE GROUP

There is set out below the increase in the value of the portfolio of the Company (after allowing for the net proceeds of the issues of shares and the Stock in October, 1968) between 31st March, 1967 (the date on which the accounts of the Company were first audited following the appointment of Leopold Joseph & Sons Limited as investment managers) and 30th June, 1971. A comparison is made with the increase in the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary 30 Share Index ("FT Index") over the same period:

% increase in portfolio from 31st March 1967, to 30th June, 1971	% increase in FT Index over same period
69.1	16.5

In arriving at the value of the portfolio net current assets have been added to the market value of quoted investments and the Directors' valuation of unquoted investments. No deduction has been made for the Stock or for the contingent liabilities for capital gains tax and for surrender of the dollar premium on the realisation of the investments at these values.

This increase in the value of the portfolio is equivalent to an annual compound growth rate of 13.1 per cent.

Copies of the Prospectus and Application Forms may be obtained from Leopold Joseph & Sons Limited, 31-45 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7EA, Joseph Sebag & Co., at 3 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4 N8DX, and 6 Bruton Street, London W1X 7AG, Norris Oakley Richardson & Glover, Kent House, Telegraph Street, London EC2P 2HP, and from National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP, 217 Strand, London WC2R 2AS, 8 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham B2 5OX, and 55 King Street, Manchester M60 2DB.

profits
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WART FLEMING
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Boosey and Hawkes for brass and royalty

By John Coyne

IS RARE that you can buy shares in a company with a ten per cent growth rate of 350 per cent in profits, whose profits have risen in every single year for the past decade and whose shares have led to an even more massive 78 per cent simple increase in earnings, on historic price earnings ratio only 9.

Such a situation is produced by Boosey and Hawkes, music publishing and real instrument manufacturing group, whose shares stand at 2.7 times the 10 per cent yield, its earnings multiple of 9 on year's profits.

There is no doubt in my mind that profits are to push ahead yet again year to year. Indeed, chairman, Mr Kenneth P. Acknowledges that "tradition of the first few months of the year has been reasonably strong."

is amounts to real enthusiasm when one looks back at statements which have to be followed by further advances. A year ago the group was a profit side: in the first few months of the year from £753,000 to £836,000, the more confident tone and a likely drop in charges with the value of the import deposit profits to move ahead the £950,000 to £1 million.

lower figure would be earnings of 21p per share, at the current 17.7p, the figure earnings of 22p share. Taking the more conservative figure all suggests a positive earnings ratio.

is an astounding rating company with Boosey and Hawkes' record, and in its field. Instrument companies would have to be used to get on of the group's songbook.

of the problems in the past been in getting hold of any of the group's songbook. Currently, however, the group has a line on the market although I bought only 500 shares. I had no trouble selling several thousand at a

tainly it would be too good to be true. This is the case of the group's stock. Apart from the great attraction of the group, the front there appears to

plenty of asset backing to leave the shares another of those bargain buys for a lock away portfolio. If you had to chase the shares right up to 225p, it would be worthwhile, for I reckon assets to be well above this figure, while the p/e would be 10 on the power of my estimates for this year.

On paper the assets are shown at just 89p per share, but this is as conservative as the group's predictions have proved to be. For a start, the company's leasehold properties have been written right down to a nominal £1, ludicrously considering that these are the company's head office at 295 Regent Street, and another London property at 33 Margaret Street. Then there is the freehold property, comprising factories in that fast appreciating area of Edgware, which stand at £385,000. Valuation data is right back to 1938. The sort of appreciation that has taken place in those 33 intervening years must mean this figure needs revising into seven figures. Annual appreciation at 8 per cent would give a figure of £1.15 million.

Finally there are the royalty rights on published musical works. What these are worth is anyone's guess. Their value could only really be ascertained with any degree of accuracy by offering them for public auction. The catalogue is mainly light and background music and hence in constant demand. A substantial proportion of the music profits arise from this royalty income, and the directors admit that its value must be "material."

These copyrights are included in the balance sheet at a nominal £1.

There have been completely unofficial estimates that an up-to-date valuation of the leasehold properties, the freehold properties, and the royalty interests would hoist net asset backing to around 250p per share, and I do not really see any reason to disagree with this figure.

Not that I am buying this situation for its assets (the grip of the 49 per cent equity control by Carl Fisher Inc. of America makes a break up

position seem unlikely, though not impossible). It is the trading record and outlook that attracts me, but it is comforting to know that the assets appear to be there also.

My purchase of 500 shares cost me £818 including dealing expenses and stamp duty. It again left me with funding problems, so to cover the purchase I leave sufficient liquidity for the immediate future. I cashed half my profits on Wilkinson's Transport and Travis and Arnold. Both have shown good results, but have too much steam left in them to part with entirely.

Steinberg looks an obvious candidate for slimming down, now that it comprises such a large part of this portfolio, but after chatting to Mr John R. Steinberg, I feel I may have been hasty in dismissing his group's influence in a possible rationalisation of the company's huge property assets.

British Land, it seems, has a securities investment department which utilises the cash funds earmarked for redevelopment projects. It tends to invest in asset situations where it feels the asset potential is about to be unlocked. With the Conrad Ritz estate agency giving property and financial

advice to a host of companies, I do not expect British Land's investment department to make many investment mistakes.

Meanwhile British Vita has obliged with a revised bid for last week's Growth Fund selection, Miles Redfern. Terms now are a shade over 100p, against the 83p at which I tipped the shares and the 61p of the original bid.

Just the same do not be in any hurry to take your profit. The board will be coming out with a good profits forecast for the whole year, which should put my projections in a conservative light, and the shares are worth far more on trading grounds. In fact I would say far more than simply "bang on."

If you missed out last week, I still feel it is not too late to buy now in the expectation of seeing a further profit.

I have recently been neglecting to comment on the progress of the first Growth Fund, which we left as a static portfolio when it had grown from £5,000 to £10,000 over 18 months. It has continued to push ahead with the market improvement and now stands at £14,305 some three months later.

This is particularly encouraging in that it shows the portfolio selections to be basically sound capital growth investments, which can steam ahead entirely on their own trading attractions. Although I said that I would leave the first Growth Fund to continue as a fixed portfolio, a common sense demand that it be re-examined in the light of the further sharp price rises. I will devote part of next week's column to looking over the first fund.

HOW WE STAND

Shares Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
281 Wilkinson's Transport	129	194	545
450 Green's Economisers	132	148	666
1,250 Norfolk	38	42	525
725 J. C. Jones	82	93	674
1,000 Great Chemical	58	63	630
300 Travis & Arnold	90	128	384
2,500 Steinberg	40	60	1,500
800 Wm. Whitfieldham	56	65	520
600 Miles Redfern	82	101	606
500 Boosey & Hawkes	160	—	818
Cash	—	—	490
			7,366
			5,000
			2,366

Capital on April 17, 1971

Appreciation to date

Secret lifesaver born out of war experience

By CYRIL LEACH

EGINALD T. Wilcox, the chief director of R. Perry Kenhead, is developing a type of life jacket for ships. He is keeping details secret, but he says that it will be better than anything that exists.

Wilcox was a seaman for years, and during that time he had a knowledge of life jackets, and means of lifesaving. "You can keep up with the times," he says, "and you can take place in leisure time, including yachting."

firm's "Perrybuoy" has of more than 20,000 each and a large quantity in 19 countries.

firm also sells and weaves distress signals. Though the firm is young in it was founded in 1864 by

Richard Perry, a sailmaker. The company boasts that over the years its warship built by Cammel Laird has been fitted with all its canvas requirements by Perry, including the notorious blockade runner Alabama of American naval fame.

PATON CALVERT, Binns Road, Liverpool, claims to sell a wider range of trays, folding tables and waste paper baskets than any other manufacturer in the world. It employs 750 people and Mr G. R. Jones, the managing director, is optimistic about future business.

"We think that by autumn things will be looking very much brighter. Our ordinary demands on the home market have been, a bit slack recently, but orders are improv-

ing and we are doing well in foreign markets. We have some big competitors, including Metal Box, but we are confident we can hold our own in decorative metal trays and many other lines."

Mr J. W. Paton, son of a captain of Brunel's paddle-steaming ship, Great Eastern, was born on the ship on the return voyage from New York. His father, Mr James Wallace Paton, set up in business in Moorfields to make "Cleanall Powder" for ships' use.

To this he added "Matchless Metal Polish." He soon saw the potential for these cleaners for domestic use ashore. His was one of the first firms in Britain to use free sampling as a stimulus to trade.

During the First World War enormous quantities of food containers, metal valves and eyepieces for gas masks, and fuse cases were produced. After the war the company widened the range of products produced to include hardware, and metal toys as well as the existing cleaning powders.

Sir James Paton died in 1948, having seen his company flourish during five reigns. The company today has two factories covering seven acres in Binns Road, and exports 25 per cent of its production of householdware.

Retailers and the IR Bill

The Industrial Relations Bill, one of the most important pieces of legislation ever introduced, will be implemented during the autumn. It will have far-reaching effects on the retail trade.

Guardian Business Services has organised a special teaching seminar for the retail trade at which expert comment on the details of the Act and their implications for the trade will be made by three leading retail authorities. It takes place in London on August 11.

The speakers are: Mr L. E. Carson, principal, College for the Distributive Trades; Mr Geoffrey Fishburn, MP, personnel controller of Great Universal Stores Ltd. and Mr John Phillips, assistant general secretary, Union of Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers.

At the end of the seminar, delegates will be able to determine what their immediate tasks are and how they should approach the new era of employer-employee relations. For further details, write or phone: The Registrar, Guardian Business Services Ltd., 21 John Street, London, WC1. Tel. 01-837 7011, Extra 315.

Cunard reply imminent

Directors of Cunard Steamship are expected to break their silence on the £26-million takeover bid from Trafalgar House this week and come out with a formal rejection in two or three days' time.

This will be their first comment on the terms since Trafalgar House announced its offer on July 14, when it offered £24 million, nearly four weeks ago.

Mr Basil Smallpiece, Cunard's chairman, and his codirectors have been giving the Trafalgar House bid document, published on Saturday, a close study over the weekend and this will continue today.

One point being noted by shareholders is that although Trafalgar said it intended to develop the Cunard business, it made no specific mention of the future of the cargo side which is about 70 per cent of the business.

It is also thought the Cunard board might not be satisfied with the assurances on the future of staff.

The two sides in the battle are well balanced. Trafalgar and its supporters have 35 per cent of the shares, but the support for the board is derived from long-standing shareholders estimated at about 30 per cent.

At least two millionaire members of the Cunard board, Mr Maxwell Joseph and Mr Donald Forrester, were adding to their holdings last week. Mr Joseph, who is holding only a nominal one thousand shares in December, is believed to have bought 100,000 last week.

Cunard's directors may or may not put a price tag on the company, but privately expressed are said to have a target of at least another £8 million plus more public assurances, the future of the organisation as a British-owned and controlled shipping business.

They are seeking a price nearer 250p than the 200p currently being offered and are expected to forecast profits of £2 million for next year and increased dividends to boost this claim.

Many managers in small and medium-size building firms have an inadequate basic education, says a report published today. The report states that too few university graduates join the industry. The report by the Construction Industry Training Board, calls for a broader education base for future managers, more advanced management education for men ready to move into management; and new teaching methods to make it easier for older managers to learn modern methods.

Dumping rules made stronger

THE UNITED STATES made two moves at the weekend to resist imports, assist exporters, and bolster the weak balance of payments.

The US Treasury announced a change in the anti-dumping laws which will affect companies who export most of their products. In future prices in other export markets as well as in the home market can be used to determine whether exports to the US are at unfairly low prices.

Meanwhile, Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has proposed that moves should be made to assist exports. In particular, he suggested that US firms should be allowed to operate export cartels — groups which would be illegal in the home market under the anti-trust acts; that tax concessions should be given to exporters; and that Government aid should be channelled to research projects aimed at export markets. Such a step might effectively legalise subsidies for computers, aircraft, and other main US exports.

Now US firms are free to send anything on the "open

US exporters gear up for new China trade

By TOM TICKELL

WHILE President Nixon is preparing for his trip to Peking, many American companies are blowing the dust off their old files on trade with China.

They have been free to send most non-strategic goods there for just over a month, but they will need time to get into gear for only two years ago there was an almost complete embargo which had survived since the Korean War.

The US has been gradually dismantling the restrictions since Mr Nixon took office, but some changes have been more helpful to companies outside the US than to the Americans themselves.

One which had led to trouble with other Governments laid down that American companies could not manufacture for China, even if the goods were produced by an overseas subsidiary. After it had been abandoned, a move that was more directly helpful to firms in the US ended the ban on manufacturing components for products eventually destined for China.

Now US firms are free to send anything on the "open

general list" which covers raw materials, including low-power computers. For anything else State Department permission is needed—and is often given in trade with the Russians, for instance, about a third of US exports are covered by special licences.

What is the US likely to sell? China's big need is raw materials for its imports special steel from Japan, as well as copper and other non-ferrous metals, often through London. Industrial diamonds, machine tools, chemicals, and heavy locomotives are also in heavy demand though many traders say that the Chinese passion for secrecy, which prevents them from publishing details of their five-year plans, makes it very difficult to anticipate what they are likely to want to import.

But it is heavy industry's needs for plant and raw materials which produce all the orders for Britain which last year nearly £35 million last year.

The biggest single deal that

is being negotiated at the moment is the sale of about six Tridents, worth about £20 million including spares. The talks have been going on for some time, and though people at Peking are reticent, outsiders see the chances of agreement as high. The Chinese already possess four Tridents bought from Pakistan International Airlines, as they have had some experience in running them. The only cloud in the sky is the possibility of American sales of surplus 707s, which would be a very attractive prospect for them while the present glut of aircraft on the market. The suggestion has been there ever since Mr Nixon's trip to Peking was announced, but it does not seem likely at the moment.

The big American hopes are probably for cotton, the grain market particularly when a good European harvest this year is going to cut down sales here and US farmers are anxious to develop new markets. In fact China is increasing its own production of grain, helped by nine big harvests in a row and this year it should produce a bumper crop. Last year it bought five million tons of wheat from Canada, Australia, and the Common Market, and this year the early forecasts suggest that it will only need four million.

Even so a share of that market would be very welcome and President Nixon's decision to abolish the rule requiring half of any government-subsidised cargo to travel in an American ship will make prices more competitive.

There is also a very big market for fertiliser, and for agricultural machinery which is held by the Germans and the Japanese at the moment.

In spite of these prospects, there are problems. The Chinese insist on paying for contracts in their own currency, the Renmin Bi, or people's money — if there is a local branch of the Bank of China in the country concerned. They will probably put pressure on President Nixon to allow an American branch to be set up.

As all business is handled by the State trading corporation and deals are negotiated separately, the Chinese tend to mirror each country's currency movements with a suitable adjustment. The Renmin Bi, thus when Britain devalued in 1967 the Renmin Bi went down by 14.3 per cent in deals with Britain to keep the old parity steady and in the same way it has been floating against the £-mark for the country's German trade.

The Chinese also insist that all imports should go to their commodity inspection bureau which issues a certificate on their quality and condition. Without it the government will not accept delivery and there is absolutely no comeback on the decisions the bureau makes. But most trade is handled by the Renmin Bi, and though there are occasional rejections they are usually justifiable. Negotiating can take time but the Chinese are punctilious about payment.

One market that seems an enormous long way ahead is consumer durables. While Mao remains alive, there is certainly going to be no change in the mood of austere self-reliance and it seems unlikely for some time after.

Generally the Chinese want to be a more self-reliant, perhaps remembering the difficulties that appeared in the wake of Khrushchev's decision to withdraw Russia's technicians working in China. They are building their own trucks and imports are very much limited to what they cannot produce themselves.

Many traders believe that the Japanese will inevitably cream off the best of the market. It is by far the largest exporter at the moment, though this is partly a matter of freight rates. When shipping charges were at their highest last year, firms in Western Europe were paying £9 a ton for transporting their exports to China, as opposed to £2 a ton when rates were low. Even now when rates are high, Europeans are stuck with shipping costs which are over three times as high as those the Japanese pay. The US exporter will be paid off, but the Japanese will remain ahead on price and delivery.

Even so most British firms are optimistic. Mr John Kerwick, the chairman of the Sino-British Trade Council, sees the Chinese market expanding to make exports, now a useful investment into a much bigger market in the future. He believes that there could be a big expansion in three or four years' time. The trend will be towards selling more goods, plants, so to speak, with outside technical help on installation and management. Most experts say that then things could develop on the Japanese pattern — though if the Chinese are more worried about it, it could be a major worry for the country exporting now.

'Cheaper' IBM computer

International Business Machines has announced a lower-priced version of its IBM 1130 computer, which is used largely in scientific, engineering and industrial-control applications. The new machine, Model 4, offers about 70 per cent of the performance of an earlier unit at about 70 per cent of the cost and is designed to provide "economical entry" into computing.

More objections to Federation

THERE is now little prospect that the hosiery and knitting industry will join the British Textiles Federation, the new body to replace the Textile Council.

Talks to form the federation are still going on led by Mr J. G. D. Chapel, the chairman of the steering committee, but it has a number of problems to overcome yet. One is the intransigent attitude of the Knitwear Industries Federation, which has not budged from its previous views. Mr Alan Kershaw, the director of the federations covering the whole group, formed by 25 textile federations covering the whole of the textile industry, is a more effective body than the proposed new one could ever be.

"We are much less formal but we do a lot more effective work," he says, "and we are about once a month, is led by professionals. We do not go on a majority vote basis. If we can't agree unanimously then we drop the subject and get on to other important things. The only time the Textile Council seemed to speak with one voice was on a question of cheap textile imports," he said.

"The Government has recognised us, so we don't see the slightest reason for joining the British Textiles Federation."

Scragg's report that there is an enormous amount of interest in the new 600 E Pin-Draw Tex machine. It is based on the shuffler-box crimping machine that was built by Kilmer.

One of the first things that Scragg did after the takeover was to pull it to pieces and extensively improve its design. As a result the claimed speed had gone up from 400 metres to 600 metres a minute.

The machine is mainly intended for stuffer box crimping heavier denier yarns for the upholstery and carpet trades and its importance is that it gives Scragg machinery coverage over the whole range of deniers.

Cotton change

ON AUGUST 1 the American domestic market in raw cotton goes over to the system of net weight trading. There is nothing revolutionary in the system itself — it has been used for exported cotton for many years.

It means that instead of a standard allowance of 4.2 per cent (about 21lb. on a 500lb. bale) for bagging and strapping the supplier will be paid for the actual net weight of

An unusual process developed by Thorn Lighting at their Tottenham photographic lamp factory for the production of U-tube tungsten-halogen photo-flood lamps involves the U-tubes being dipped in a bath of liquid air — rated at minus 180°C — to reduce gas pressure within the U-tube. This avoids the risk of the quartz housing bursting when the stem is burned away.

Wool support

THE AUSTRALIAN Federal Cabinet has not yet made an official announcement on price support for Australian wool, but reports from Canberra indicate that when the next wool selling season starts next month a price support scheme will almost certainly be in use alongside the Australian Wool Commission's reserve price scheme. It is expected that the two schemes will work independently of each other.

The price support scheme, which is planned for only 12 months, will allow wool growers to be paid out of public funds a guaranteed average price of 36 cents a pound for their wool, compared with an actual average of less than 30 cents a pound in the season which ended on July 1. These were the lowest prices paid for wool in Australia for more than 20 years.

The scheme is aimed at alleviating the serious plight on Australian sheep farms where many growers face bankruptcy because of last season's low prices. But it is purely an interim measure offering immediate help to wool growers. The next step may be an attempt to cut wool production in Australia in order to allow the remaining growers to maintain viable wool growing properties.

Warp knit move

BRITISH SHIRT manufacturers are expecting a swing to knitted shirts for formal day wear but this time the comfort factor will be taken into consideration.

The swing to white nylon shirts, made from warp knitted fabrics, was followed by a return to popularity of woven shirts, led by polyester blends. Now a fashion, reported from Austria and France, is based on the use of fine gauge jersey fabric using polyester/cotton and polyester/nylon blends for "easy care" and comfort.

A lively selection of printed shirts is being sampled by British shirt manufacturers, and jersey fabric manufacturers in various parts of the country are bringing out new designs in single jersey prints.

TV revenue up

Total net advertisement revenue of the independent television companies for June, was £2,777,817 compared with £2,446,081 in June last year.

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Application form and further particulars available on receipt of a self-addressed envelope from Chief Education Officer, F.E. Dept., Crown Square, Manchester M2 6AB, to whom they should be returned by August 31, 1971. Previous applicants will be reconsidered.

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WALES HIGH SCHOOL

This is a new 11-16 Comprehensive School based in modern buildings and is situated in pleasant surroundings near to Sheffield and the M1, 10 minutes.

There will be 220 pupils on roll in September 1971, and are expected to be 1200 by 1975.

MASTER/MISTRESS FOR MODERN LANGUAGES—able to offer French and Spanish or German.

Application forms available from the Divisional Education Officer, Thornbank, 38 Moorgate Road, Rotherham.

Lancashire Education Committee
MASSEY HALL SPECIAL SCHOOL

THE WALL, NEAR WARRINGTON.

Appointments for the year 1971-72. The Special School for E.S.N. children, aged 5-11, has 2340 for residential periods of 15 hours weekly and attendance for day pupils.

Applications for the year 1971-72, from the Chief Education Officer, Lancashire Education Committee, 101, Church Street, Preston, PR1 3RJ.

The Hulme Grammar School, Oldham

(H.M.C.) Direct Grant £20,000

A Master is required for January, 1972, to teach French and Latin in the school including "A" level. An interest in modern methods and audio-visual techniques is desirable and a willingness to be involved in extra-curricular activities, especially Music, Games, or Sports, would be an additional recommendation. A scale 1 or 2 grade post is available in appropriate circumstances. Applications should be addressed to the Headmaster immediately.

Hulme Hall Junior School
Cheadle Hulme

Head Teacher: Mrs. Betty Gordon. Vacancy in September for an **INFANT TEACHER**.

Term work with an experienced teacher in the school. Please write to The Secretary, Hulme Hall Junior School, Hulme Hall Rd., Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, Chas.

MORAY HOUSE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Lectureships in Sociology

Applications are invited for two posts in the Department of Sociology. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Sociology and to have an interest in the development of the Department. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Sociology and to have an interest in the development of the Department.

University of Salford ACCOUNTANT

Following the appointment of the present holder of the post of Accountant, applications are invited for the post of Accountant.

The successful candidate will be directly responsible for the financial management of the University of Salford. The successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in the management of accounts and to be a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Salary Scale: £3,331-£4,121

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UNIVERSITIES

University of Bradford
CHAIR OF OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

Commencing stipend will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate but will not be less than £7,255 per annum (FSSU).

Closing date for applications 30th September, 1971.

Further particulars may be obtained from:

THE REGISTRAR
UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD
Bradford BD7 1DP

University of Cape Town
SENIOR LECTURER IN PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Physical Oceanography on a five-year contract. There is a possibility of extension to a further period, or that the appointment may be made permanent. The salary scale is R6,500 x 100 to R10,000 per annum, with a maximum of R10,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in the management of accounts and to be a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

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UNIVERSITY OF YORK
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Music for a period of one year from 1st October, 1971.

The salary scale is £3,491 to £5,417, with FSSU.

Six copies of applications, naming three preferences, should be sent by Thursday, 26 August, 1971, to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote the advertisement reference number 213050.

University of Manchester
Institute of Science and Technology

RESEARCH IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for research studentships for work on (a) the reactivity of metal surfaces, (b) the mechanism of the reaction of metal surfaces with organic molecules, (c) the mechanism of the reaction of metal surfaces with inorganic molecules.

Applicants should have a good honours degree in Chemistry and a research interest in the above areas. They should also have a good knowledge of English and be able to communicate in English.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL.

University of Natal
Department of Geography
Pietermaritzburg

Applications are invited from suitable qualified persons for appointment to the post of **LECTURER IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**. The appointment will be made at one of the following levels: Senior Lecturer, Lecturer, or Assistant Lecturer.

Preference will be given to applicants with qualifications in economic geography, physical geography, or with interests in other fields are also invited.

The annual salary scale applicable to the posts are:

SENIOR LECTURER: R3,600 x 100 to R4,500 per annum
LECTURER: R2,400 x 100 to R3,300 per annum
ASSISTANT LECTURER: R1,600 x 100 to R2,500 per annum

In addition an annual vacation house is payable subject to Treasury regulations.

Further particulars of the post and of the conditions of appointment are available from the Registrar, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, 6010, or from the Registrar, University of Natal, Durban, 4001.

Applications, on the prescribed form, must be lodged not later than August 31, 1971.

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Overseas Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. Candidates should normally be citizens of and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

PROJECT ENGINEER
£3,195-4,945/Ethiopia

To be a member of an existing pilot project of the National Agricultural Development Unit. Duties include establishing and running the project workshop and designing and producing improved tools; training of local staff; design of a suitable and durable machine; acceptable and considerable relevant experience is essential. The emoluments quoted above include a variable tax free overseas allowance of £595-1,445 o.a.

FIRE SERVICES ADVISER
£3,455-3,825
Cayman Islands

To submit detailed proposals for changes in Fire Service duties to enable Firemen to be employed additionally in general support maintenance; also to supervise, and periodically inspect fire equipment and staff transferred to Cayman Fire. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. Candidates should normally be citizens of and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH OFFICER
£1,737-3,158/Fiji

To conduct preliminary studies on research station and commercial plantations for improving coconut production, and to train local staff. He must have a degree in agriculture or allied science with postgraduate qualification, and experience in perennial crops. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

SENIOR GEO

Confusion at Edgbaston but... Somerset hold on to their top position

